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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for August 1982 October 8, 1982

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN AUGUST

With the beginning of the seasonal return to school of many summer workers and the winding down of various employment programs, the unemployment rate, the number of unemployed and the number of employed in the District were all down in August. The unemployment rate dropped from 11.8 percent in July 1982 to 11.2 percent in August 1982. The number of unemployed District residents dropped by 2,600 between July and August of this year. In August 1982 employment of District residents stood at 296,900--900 fewer employed City residents than the previous month.

On a seasonally adjusted basis the employment situation of District residents showed slight improvement. Between July and August 1982, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage point. In July 1982, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 11.2 percent versus 10.9 percent in August 1982. Nationally the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.8 percent.

Over the year comparisons more than over the month comparisons continue to show the impact of the recession on District residents. Between August 1981 and August 1982 the unemployment rate rose 1.0 percentage point with employment rising 4.2 percent (12,000) but being more than offset by the rise in unemployment of 15.2 percent (4,900). Over the year the seasonally adjusted rate in the District rose from 10.0 percent in August 1981 to 10.9 percent in August 1982. In the Nation, the seasonally adjusted rate rose from 7.3 percent in August 1981 to 9.8 percent in August 1982.

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Ivanhoe Donaldson,
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	August a/ 1982	July b/ 1982	August 1981	Net Change From July 1982	Net Change From August 1981
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	334,100	337,600	317,200	-3,500	16,900
Total Employment	296,900	297,800	284,900	-900	12,000
Total Unemployment	37,200	39,800	32,300	-2,600	4,900
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	11.2	11.8	10.2	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.9	11.2	10.0	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,736,400	1,749,000	1,704,700	-12,600	31,700
Total Employment	1,631,500	1,637,400	1,614,200	-5,900	17,300
Total Unemployment	104,900	111,600	90,500	-6,700	14,400
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.4	5.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,402,300	1,411,300	1,387,400	-9,000	14,900
Total Employment	1,334,700	1,339,500	1,329,200	-4,900	5,500
Total Unemployment	67,600	71,800	58,200	-4,200	9,400
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.1	4.2	xxx	xxx

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a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

The unemployment rate, which stood at 6.4 percent in the Metropolitan Area in July 1982 dropped to 6.0 percent in August 1982 as many youth left the labor force to return to school. The August 1982 level of unemployment was 104,900--down 6,700 from the previous month. Similiarly employment in the Area was down 5,900 to an August 1982 level of 1,631,500.

The employment situation of suburban residents, like City residents, improved somewhat over the month. The number of unemployed suburban residents was down 4,200 (-5.8 percent)--as the August level declined to 67,600. Employment of suburban residents was also down over the month by 4,900 (-0.4 percent). As a result of these changes in the levels of unemployment and employment the unemployment rate declined from 5.1 percent in July 1982 to 4.8 percent in August 1982.

Compared to year ago estimates (August 1981 to August 1982) the employment situation of Area and suburban residents continues to worsen. Despite the increases of 17,300 (1.1 percent) and 5,500 (0.4 percent) in employment of Area and suburban residents respectively, unemployment was up more sharply in the respective areas--14,400 (15.9 percent) and 9,400 (16.2 percent). As a result of these changes the unemployment rate in the Area increased from 5.3 percent in August 1981 to 6.0 in August 1982, while the suburban unemployment rate rose from 4.2 percent in August 1981 to 4.8 percent in August 1982.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACEMENT OF WORK

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 1,300 over the month, from 625,700 in July to 624,400 in August of this year. The largest net decline over the month occurred in the Government division (-1,400), where the number of Federal Government jobs in the City decreased by 1,600. In 1981, the number of Federal Government jobs in the District of Columbia decreased by 3,700 between July and August. Other over the month decreases (July-August 1982) occurred in Retail Trade (-200); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Uitlities (-100). Modest increases occurred in Services (300); State and Local Government (200); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100). No net changes were registered over the month in the Manufacturing and Construction industries.

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,400 over the year, from 622,000 in August 1981 to 624,400 in August 1982. The largest net change occurred in Services (2,200). More than

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	August a/ 1982	July b/ 1982	August 1981	August a/ 1982	July b/ 1982	August 1981
TOTAL	624.4	625.7	622.0	1,612.7	1,616.9	1,613.0
Total Private Sector	338.0	337.9	335.1	1,068.9	1,068.3	1,060.7
Manufacturing	14.6	14.6	13.8	61.0	60.9	57.9
Food & Kindred Products	1.0	1.0	0.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.4	10.7	23.1	23.1	22.0
All Others	2.2	2.2	2.2	32.9	32.8	30.9
Construction	12.0	12.0	12.2	70.3	70.6	79.2
Public Utilities	26.6	26.7	26.6	73.8	73.9	73.1
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.8
Other Transportation	5.3	5.3	5.2	29.8	29.8	29.2
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.7	39.6	39.6	39.1
Trade	64.4	64.6	64.0	315.7	315.1	309.8
Wholesale	11.8	11.8	11.7	61.8	61.4	58.3
Retail	52.6	52.8	52.3	253.9	253.7	251.5
General Merchandise	6.3	6.3	6.1	36.6	36.5	36.6
Food	4.0	4.2	4.0	29.4	29.9	30.8
Automotive	2.2	2.2	2.2	25.7	25.6	26.4
Apparel & Accessories	4.7	4.7	4.6	17.3	17.7	18.0
Eating & Drinking	24.6	24.6	24.4	84.0	84.0	82.4
Miscellaneous	10.8	10.8	11.0	60.9	60.0	57.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.2	34.1	34.5	93.6	93.4	93.1
Banking	7.1	7.1	6.9	20.4	20.4	20.2
All Other	27.1	27.0	27.6	73.2	73.0	72.9
Services	186.2	185.9	184.0	454.5	454.4	447.6
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.0	9.9	10.2	22.0	21.7	21.8
Personal Services	3.9	4.0	4.0	17.8	17.8	17.4
Business Services	35.7	35.6	35.1	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	26.3	26.4	26.2	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.1	17.9	17.8	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	27.4	27.4	27.0	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	34.3	34.2	33.1	414.7	414.9	408.4
Government	286.4	287.8	286.9	543.8	548.6	552.3
Federal Government	221.6	223.2	226.3	351.5	354.5	361.5
State & Local Government	64.8	64.6	60.6	192.3	194.1	190.8

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

half (54.5 percent) of these jobs were in the "All Other Services & Mining" category, although there were modest increases in Business, Health, Legal and Educational Services, respectively. The number of jobs in Manufacturing increased by 800 over the year, while Wholesale and Retail Trade added 400 jobs. Net decreases over the year occurred in Government (-500), where Federal Government employment decreased by 4,700 jobs in the District of Columbia between August 1981 and August 1982. The net change in Federal Government jobs in the District was -8,200 between August 1980 and August 1981. In contrast, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia Government increased by 4,200 between August 1981 and August 1982; and decreased by 6,500 between August 1980 and August 1981. Other over the year decreases were registered in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-300); and Construction (-200). No net change was observed over the year in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 2,900 over the month and 2,400 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area declined by 4,200 between July and August of this year. The largest over the month decline occurred in Government (-4,800), where the number of Federal Government jobs decreased by 3,000 and the number of State and Local Government jobs decreased by 1,800. Other over the month declines occurred in Construction (-300); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-100). Modest over the month increases occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (600); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200); Services (100); Manufacturing (100).

Over the year, there was a net decline of 300 jobs in the Metro Area--from 1,613,000 in August 1981 to 1,612,700 in August 1982. The largest over the year decline occurred in the Contruction industry (-8,900), where the number of jobs declined from 79,200 in August 1981 to 70,300 in August 1982. The number of Construction jobs in the Metropolitan Area has decreased by 15,100 over the past two years (August 1980 to August 1982). The only other net decline over the year occurred in the Government division (-8,500), where Federal Government employment declined by 10,000 jobs. Looking back two years, there were 17,900 fewer Federal Government jobs in the Metropolitan Area in August 1982 than in August 1980.

Over the year net increases occurred in Services (6,900); Wholesale and Retail Trade (5,900); Manufacturing (3,100); State and Local Government (1,500); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (700); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500).

ANNOUNCEMENT

The FY 1983 Annual Planning Information Report is now available. The document provides basic economic, demographic, and labor market information on the District of Columbia and the Washington Metropolitan Area.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

District of Columbia

(000)

August 1982		July 1982		August 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
624.4	609.8	625.7	606.9	622.0	607.4

Metropolitan Area

(000)

August 1982		July 1982		August 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
1,612.7	1,595.2	1,616.9	1,591.4	1,613.0	1,597.0

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for August 1981 and August 1982 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased over the year from 607,400 to 609,800; while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area decreased from 1,597,000 in August 1981 to 1,595,200 in August 1982.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTORS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	8/82	7/82	8/81	8/82	7/82	8/81
Federal Government	35.5	35.7	36.4	21.8	21.9	22.4
State and Local Gov't	10.4	10.3	9.7	11.9	12.0	11.8
Private Sector	54.1	54.0	53.9	66.3	66.1	65.8

Over the year comparisons (August 1981-August 1982) indicate a declining ratio of Federal Government jobs to total jobs in both the Distict of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area. This is due orimarily to substantial reductions in the number of Federal Government jobs, rather than to growth in the other sectors.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment(ES-202) level for March 1981, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1981 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	612.5	611.6	.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	- .6
Construction	11.5	13.2	-12.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.1	25.5	2.4
Trade	62.1	63.5	-2.2
Wholesale	11.4	12.1	-5.8
Retail	50.7	51.4	-1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.5	35.1	-1.7
Services	186.9	185.6	.7
Government	276.1	273.3	1.0
Federal	227.8	225.0	1.2
State and Local	48.3	48.3	-0-

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,594.5	1,557.6	2.4
Manufacturing	58.9	56.3	4.6
Construction	75.7	71.3	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	71.7	67.4	6.4
Trade	301.6	300.3	.4
Wholesale	56.8	56.6	.4
Retail	244.8	243.7	.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90.7	91.8	-1.2
Services	443.6	437.2	1.5
Government	552.3	553.3	- .2
Federal	361.7	361.7	0
State and Local	190.6	191.6	.5

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August 1982 increased $5.59 as indicated in the preliminary figures. Average Weekly Hours were up .8 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 5¢ over the month. Compared to a year ago Average Weekly Earnings are up $5.16, while Weekly Hours decreased of .7 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased by 30¢ an hour between August 1981 and August 1982.

The greatest increase occurred in Printing and Publishing over the month. Average Weekly Earnings were up by $5.42. Weekly Hours increased .5 of an hour with Hourly Earnings reflecting a 1¢ drop. The over-all increase was due to a change in the amount of shift work which also reflects an increased number of production workers in printing and publishing. Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the most substantial decrease between July and August of this year. Average Weekly Earnings were down $2.10. Weekly Hours showed a drop of 2.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down 62¢. This decrease was due mainly to less overtime being worked at premium pay throughout the industry. The industry is following the trend of a year ago which also showed less overtime being worked.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July, 1982

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	357.72	352.13	352.56	38.3	37.5	39.0	9.34	9.39	9.04
Durable Goods	313.91	305.37	300.44	40.4	39.2	41.1	7.77	a/7.79b/	7.31
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	314.08	316.18	284.20	41.6	38.7	39.2	7.55c/	a/8.17	7.253/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	317.12	313.53	309.01	40.5	40.3	42.1	a/7.83	a/7.78b/	7.34
Non-durable Goods	401.82	398.10	396.50	36.2	35.8	37.3	11.10	11.12	a/10.63b/
Food & Kindred Products	412.24	408.10	451.58	34.7	35.0	40.5	a/11.88	11.66c/	a/11.15b/
Printing & Publishing	418.83	413.41	406.16	36.2	35.7	36.2	11.57	a/11.58	a/11.22
Total Product on Workers				29,900	29,900	28,300			

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase

D.C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
August 1982

Compared to the previous month, all activities in all the Programs were up except the Initial Claims in UI and UCFE which both decreased and the Average Duration in UI and UCX which remained unchanged. Compared to a year ago, all activities in UI and UCFE were up, like a month ago, with the following exceptions: Initial Claims declined in both and the Average Duration declined in UCFE. For UCX, in comparison to a year ago, all activites declined except the Average Weekly Benefit Amount which increased somewhat. Notable changes were: increases in Weeks Claimed in UI and UCFE, and decline in this in UCX; and a sizeable decline in UCFE Initial Claims.

				% CHANGE FROM	
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	July 1982	August 1981
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,560	4,386	4,111	- 18.8	- 13.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	63,564	57,563	42,853	+ 10.4	+ 48.3
Number of Weeks Paid	56,806	49,966	43,114	+ 13.7	+ 31.8
Amount of Benefits Paid	$8,025,342	$7,000,171	$5,882,833	+ 14.6	+ 36.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.28	$140.10	$136.45	+ 0.8	+ 3.5
Average Duration d/	22.6	22.6	21.9	0.0	+ 3.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	214	343	477	- 37.6	- 55.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	8,180	7,597	5,734	+ 7.7	+ 42.7
Number of Weeks Paid	8,067	7,310	7,064	+ 10.4	+ 14.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$1,361,858	$1,225,301	$1,145,025	+ 11.1	+ 18.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$168.82	$ 162.62	$162.09	+ 3.8	+ 4.2
Average Duration d/	21.1	20.7	28.1	+ 1.9	- 24.9
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	55	47	66	+ 17.0	- 16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	620	470	1,070	+ 31.9	- 42.1
Number of Weeks Paid	367	358	1,144	+ 2.5	- 67.9
Amount of Benefits Paid	$52,826	$ 49,654	$155,264	+ 6.4	- 66.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.94	$138.70	$135.72	+ 3.8	+ 6.1
Average Duration d/	17.8	17.8	23.5	0.0	- 24.3

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Weeks compensated during the preceding 12 months as ratio to first payments. (First payments have a time lag of 6 months).

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for September 1982 — November 9, 1982

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DECLINE

Since peaking at 11.8 percent in July 1982, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia has gradually declined to 10.7 percent in September 1982—a drop of 0.9 percentage point. Between August and September of this year the rate declined 0.3 percentage point. In addition to the decline in the unemployment rate over the month, the levels of employment and unemployment were down by 13,800 and 2,800 respectively. To a great extent, these over the month declines reflect the impact of summer job seekers dropping out of the labor force.

Seasonally adjusted estimates suggest a marginal improvement in the employment situation of District residents over recent months. Since July 1982 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has fallen from 11.2 percent to 10.7 percent in September 1982. This movement in the seasonally adjusted rate is counter to that of the Nation, which rose from 9.8 percent in July 1982 to 10.1 percent in September 1982.

Compared to a year ago, however, the employment situation of District residents has worsened. Between September 1981 and September 1982 the unemployment rate rose 1.0 percentage point. During the same period the level of employment rose 2.1 percent, but was more than offset by the 14.1 percent increase in the level of unemployment, resulting in the over the year rise in the unemployment rate. Like the unadjusted unemployment rate, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 1.0 percentage point from 9.7 percent in September 1981 to 10.7 percent in September 1982. Nationally the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 7.6 percent to 10.1 percent over the year.

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DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

September 1982

				Net Change From	
	September a/ 1982	August b/ 1982	September 1981	August 1982	September 1981
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	317,200	333,700	307,200	-16,500	10,000
Total Employment	283,200	297,000	277,400	-13,800	5,800
Total Unemployment	34,000	36,800	29,800	- 2,800	4,200
Unemployment Rate					
Not seasonally Adjusted	10.7	11.0	9.7	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.7	10.8	9.7	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
WASHINGTON, D.C SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,712,100	1,737,500	1,682,200	-25,400	29,900
Total Employment	1,613,400	1,633,500	1,592,900	-20,100	20,500
Total Unemployment	98,800	104,000	89,400	- 5,200	9,400
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.0	5.3	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,394,900	1,403,800	1,375,100	- 8,900	19,800
Total Employment	1,330,100	1,336,500	1,315,500	- 6,400	14,600
Total Unemployment	64,800	67,300	59,600	- 2,500	5,200
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.8	4.3	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx

a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

In the Metropolitan Area, as in the District, the levels of employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were down over the month. Between August and September 1982 the unemployment rate declined from 6.0 percent to 5.8 percent. Similarly employment dropped from 1,633,500 in August to 1,613,400 in September 1982, while unemployment dropped from 104,000 in August to 98,800 in September. These over the month declines reflect the impact of summer job seekers dropping out of the labor force.

As in the District, the employment situation of suburban residents improved somewhat over the month. The number of unemployed suburban residents was down by 2,500—with the September level declining to 64,800. Employment of suburban residents was also down over the month by 6,400. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate fell from 4.8 percent in August 1982 to 4.6 percent in September 1982.

Compared to year ago estimates (September 1981 to September 1982) the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents has worsened. Despite increases of 14,600 and 20,500 in the levels of employment of suburban and Area residents, respectively, the increase in unemployment was proportionally higher—8.7 percent in the suburbs and 10.5 percent in the Area. Because new job creation has not kept pace with increases in the labor force, the suburban unemployment rate increased from 4.3 percent to 4.6 percent, while the Area rate rose from 5.3 percent to 5.8 percent between September 1981 and September 1982.

Caution is recommended in interpreting the changes in the labor force statistics for the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area since July 1982. Increases in the levels of employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate during June and July are seasonal in nature as job seekers enter the labor force in large numbers. Correspondingly, much of the decline in the levels of employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate in August and September is the result of summer job seekers dropping out of the labor force. More precisely, changes in the unemployment rate in July, August, and September reflect predictable, seasonal variations in the size of the labor force. They do not, in all likelihood, suggest a cyclical upswing in local economic activity.

Employment by Place of Work

District of Columbia

The net decline in the number of jobs in the District of Columbia was 19,800 over the month from 624,600 in August 1982 to 604,800 in September 1982. The largest decline (21,500) occurred in Government, reflecting the seasonal termination of summer jobs programs. Other over the month declines occurred in Manufacturing (-100); Wholesale and Retail Trade (-300); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-300). The number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities increased by 100 over the month. The net increase in Services (2,300) jobs was due primarily to the seasonal increase in jobs in Educational Services, reflecting the opening of local schools. There was no net change over the month in the number of jobs in Construction.

Over the year (September 1981 to September 1982) the number jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 1,400—from 603,400 to 604,800. The largest increase over the year occurred in Services (2,700), where 1,800 jobs were added in "All Other Services and Mining." The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade increased by 400 over the year. Over the year decreases occurred in Government (-2,000); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-200); and Contruction (-100). The number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities remained at the year ago level of 26,700 in September. Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased by 4,600 over the month and increased by 2,000 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area decreased by 18,200 over the month from 1,613,100 in August 1982 to 1,594,900 in September 1982. The largest over the month decrease occurred in Government (-19,200). As in the District, most of the decrease reflects the termination of summer jobs. Other over the month decreases (-500) occurred in Construction; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, respectively. There were 200 fewer jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities over the month. Over the month increases occurred in Services (1,500), reflecting the seasonal increase in Educational Services. Other over the month increases occurred in Manufacturing (600); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (100).

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	September a/ 1982	August b/ 1982	September 1981	September a/ 1982	August b/ 1982	September 1981
TOTAL	604.8	624.6	603.4	1,594.9	1,613.1	1,592.7
Total Private Sector	339.9	338.2	336.5	1,069.0	1,068.0	1,059.1
Manufacturing	14.5	14.6	13.9	61.8	61.2	57.8
Food & Kindred Products	1.0	1.0	0.9	5.1	5.0	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.4	10.8	23.3	23.2	22.0
All Others	2.2	2.2	2.2	33.4	33.0	30.8
Construction	12.0	12.0	12.1	69.6	70.1	78.1
Public Utilities	26.7	26.6	26.7	73.7	73.9	72.5
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.7
Other Transportation	5.4	5.3	5.2	29.8	29.8	28.8
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.8	39.5	39.6	39.0
Trade	64.2	64.5	63.8	314.8	314.7	310.4
Wholesale	11.7	11.8	11.6	61.3	61.8	58.1
Retail	52.5	52.7	52.2	253.5	252.9	252.3
General Merchandise	6.4	6.4	6.1	37.1	36.4	37.2
Food	4.0	4.0	4.0	29.3	29.4	30.4
Automotive	2.2	2.2	2.2	25.9	25.7	26.4
Apparel & Accessories	4.6	4.7	4.6	17.1	17.4	18.3
Eating & Drinking	24.5	24.6	24.3	83.7	84.1	82.2
Miscellaneous	10.8	10.8	11.0	60.4	59.9	57.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.9	34.2	34.1	93.0	93.5	92.2
Banking	6.9	7.1	6.8	20.0	20.4	19.8
All Other	27.0	27.1	27.3	73.0	73.1	72.4
Services	188.6	186.3	185.9	456.1	454.6	448.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.2	10.1	10.0	21.9	22.0	21.5
Personal Services	3.8	3.9	4.0	17.9	17.8	17.7
Business Services	35.6	35.7	35.0	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	26.4	26.3	26.2	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	17.9	18.1	17.6	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	30.0	27.4	30.0	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.7	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	34.2	34.3	32.4	416.3	414.8	408.9
Government	264.9	286.4	266.9	525.9	545.1	533.6
Federal Government	217.9	c/ 221.6	221.7	345.5	c/351.5	352.7
State & Local Government	47.0	64.8	45.2	180.4	193.6	180.9

a/ Preliminary   b/ Revised   c/ Preliminary due to inadequate response rate.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the year the net increase in the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area was 2,200—from 1,592,700 in September 1981 to 1,594,900 in September 1982. The number of jobs in Services increased by 8,000 over the year, primarily in the "All Other Services and Mining" sector. Other over the year increases occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (4,400); Manufacturing (4,000); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,200); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (800). The increase in Manufacturing occurred primarily in "Printing and Publishing" (1,300) and "All Other Manufacturing" (2,600). Over the year decreases occurred in Construction (-8,500) and Government (-7,700), where the number of Federal Government jobs declined by 7,200.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area decreased by 5,400 over the month and 5,800 over the year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

District of Columbia

(000)

September 1982		August 1982		September 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonall Adjusted
604.8	605.4	624.6	610.0	603.4	603.4

Metropolitan Area

(000)

September 1982		August 1982		September 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonall Adjusted
1,594.9	1,590.1	1,613.1	1,595.5	1,592.7	1,595.9

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for September 1981 and September 1982 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased over the year from 603,400 to 605,400; while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area decreased from 1,595,900 in September 1981 to 1,590,100 in September 1982.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTORS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	9/82	8/82	9/81	9/82	8/82	9/81
Federal Government	36.0	35.5	36.7	21.7	21.8	22.1
State and Local Gov't	7.8	10.4	7.5	11.3	12.0	11.4
Private Sector	56.2	54.1	55.8	67.0	66.2	66.5

Over the year comparisons (September 1981-September 1982) indicate a declining ratio of Federal Government jobs to total jobs in both the Distict of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area. This is due primarily to substantial reductions in the number of Federal Government jobs, rather than to growth in the other sectors.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment(ES-202) level for March 1981, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1981 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	612.5	611.6	.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	- .6
Construction	11.5	13.2	-12.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.1	25.5	2.4
Trade	62.1	63.5	-2.2
Wholesale	11.4	12.1	-5.8
Retail	50.7	51.4	-1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.5	35.1	-1.7
Services	186.9	185.6	.7
Government	276.1	273.3	1.0
Federal	227.8	225.0	1.2
State and Local	48.3	48.3	-0-

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,594.5	1,557.6	2.4
Manufacturing	58.9	56.3	4.6
Construction	75.7	71.3	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	71.7	67.4	6.4
Trade	301.6	300.3	.4
Wholesale	56.8	56.6	.4
Retail	244.8	243.7	.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90.7	91.8	-1.2
Services	443.6	437.2	1.5
Government	552.3	553.3	- .2
Federal	361.7	361.7	0
State and Local	190.6	191.6	.5

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1982 increased by $14.85 as indicated in the preliminary figures. Average Weekly Hours increased 1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 14¢ an hour. Compared to a year ago Average Weekly Earnings were $20.71 higher, Weekly Hours are .2 of an hour higher. Average Hourly Earnings were up by 48¢.

The Printing and Publishing Industry showed the greatest increase. Average Weekly Earnings went up $33.71, while the Weekly Hours rose 1.2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased by 53¢ an hour. The increase was due mainly to overtime being worked at premium pay. Compared to a year ago Weekly Earnings were up by $37.78, Weekly hours were up .5 of an hour with Hourly Earnings showing an 86¢ increase.

The most significant decrease is reflected in Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. Average Weekly Earnings were down $2.96. Average Weekly Hours increased .2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings went down $1.14 per hour. The decrease was due to less overtime being worked throughout the industry.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September, 1982

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	373.12	358.27	352.41	39.4	38.4	39.2	9.47	9.33	8.99
Durable Goods	317.89	316.20	299.71	41.5	40.8	41.0	7.66	7.75	7.31
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	317.29	314.08	294.39	41.1	41.6	39.2	a/ 7.72	c/7.55	a/ 7.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	316.06	319.02	306.60	41.1	40.9	42.0	c/ 7.69	a/7.80	7.30
Non-durable Goods	426.34	398.49	396.98	37.3	35.9	37.7	11.43	11.10	10.53
Food & Kindred Products	436.73	412.24	444.57	37.2	34.7	40.6	c/11.74	a/11.88	10.95c/
Printing & Publishing	452.54	418.83	414.76	37.4	36.2	36.9	a/12.10	11.57	11.24
Total Production Workers				29,800	29,800	28,200			

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase

D.C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
September 1982

Compared to the previous month or the same month a year ago, there is a difference in the movement of activities.

In the Regular UI program Initial Claims declined from the previous month but increased from the same month last year. Similarly the Average Weekly Benefit Amount (AWBA) and the Average Duration declined during September in comparison to the previous month, and increased in comparison to the previous year. The number of benefits paid and the amount increased in the Regular UI program from the previous month; and declined somewhat from the same month a year ago. Weeks claimed increased in both cases.

For the UCFE program, all activities increased in September except AWBA in comparison to August, and all but the Initial Claims and Number of Benefits paid, in comparison to the same month a year ago.

In UCX, AWBA and the Average Duration went down from August. In comparison to year ago, however, most activities declined, with the exception of the Initial Claims and AWBA, which both increased.

Notable changes are a significant yearly decline in the Initial Claims in the UCFE program.

				% CHANGE FRO	
	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	August 1982	Septem 1981
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,241	3,560	2,701	- 9.0	+ 20.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	68,839	63,564	65,953	+ 8.3	+ 4.4
Number of Weeks Paid	65,298	56,806	66,123	+ 14.9	- 1.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$9,212,368	$8,025,342	$9,233,569	+ 14.8	- 0.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.08	$141.28	$139.64	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Average Duration d/	22.4	22.6	20.6	- 0.9	+ 8.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	281	214	529	+ 31.3	- 46.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	8,623	8,180	7,767	+ 5.4	+ 11.0
Number of Weeks Paid	8,674	8,067	8,917	+ 7.5	- 2.7
Amount of Benefits Paid	$1,460,690	$1,361,858	$1,159,735	+ 7.3	+ 0.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$168.40	$ 168.82	$163.70	- 0.2	+ 2.9
Average Duration d/	22.3	21.1	21.7	+ 5.7	+ 2.8
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	74	55	56	+ 34.5	+ 32.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	777	620	1,425	+ 25.3	- 45.5
Number of Weeks Paid	491	367	1,496	+ 33.8	- 67.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$70,636	$ 52,826	$201,319	+ 33.7	- 64.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.86	$143.94	$134.57	- 0.1	+ 6.9
Average Duration d/	17.6	17.8	24.1	- 1.1	- 27.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Weeks compensated during the preceding 12 months as a ratio to first payments. (First payments have a time lag of 6 months).

12/13/82 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for October December 7, 1982

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SLIGHTLY HIGHER OVER THE MONTH

Since January 1981, when the unemployment rate began its upward climb in the District of Columbia the rate has increased 3.6 percentage points. Over this same period the level of unemployment has increased 2,100 while employment declined 7,200.

In October 1982 the District's unemployment rate was 11.1 percent--0.1 percentage point higher than the previous month. In addition to the marginal rise in the unemployment rate over the month, employment and unemployment were both up over the month by 1,000 and 600, respectively, in the District.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 11.0 percent in September 1982 to 11.5 percent in October 1982, indicating a general decline in the employment situation of District residents. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 10.1 percent in September 1982 to 10.4 percent in October 1982.

Between October 1981 and October 1982 the employment situation of District residents has worsened. During this period, the unemployment rate increased 2.1 percentage points--from 9.0 percent in October 1981 to 11.1 percent in October 1982. Similarly the number of unemployed District residents was up significantly over the year, increasing by 8,000 between October 1981 and October 1982. The increase in employment that occurred (4,900) over the year was insufficient to offset the rise in unemployment, bringing about the resultant rise in the unemployment rate over the year. Between October 1981 and October 1982 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 9.3 percent to 11.5 percent. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted rate is up even more sharply, rising from 8.0 percent in October 1981 to 10.4 percent in October 1982.

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Ivanhoe Donaldson,
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

October 1982

	October a/ 1982	September b/ 1982	October 1981	Net Change From September 1982	October 1981
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	319,700	318,100	306,800	1,600	12,900
Total Employment	284,100	283,100	279,200	1,000	4,900
Total Unemployment	35,600	35,000	27,600	600	8,000
Unemployment Rate					
Not seasonally Adjusted	11.1	11.0	9.0	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.5	11.0	9.3	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
WASHINGTON, D.C SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,710,500	1,709,000	1,683,200	1,500	27,300
Total Employment	1,610,600	1,609,000	1,596,200	1,600	14,400
Total Unemployment	99,900	100,000	86,900	- 100	13,000
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.9	5.2	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,390,800	1,390,900	1,376,300	- 100	14,500
Total Employment	1,326,500	1,326,000	1,317,000	500	9,500
Total Unemployment	64,300	64,900	59,300	- 600	5,000
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.7	4.3	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx

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a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

In the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate declined slightly (0.1 percentage point) from 5.9 percent in September 1982 to 5.8 percent in October 1982. Over the month employment in the Metropolitan Area increased by 1,600 with employment totalling 1,610,600 in October 1982. Unemployment, on the other hand, dropped by 100 over the month with the October 1982 level of unemployment estimated at 99,900.

The over the month improvement in Area labor force statistics reflects positive changes in the employment situation of suburban residents. Over the month the suburban unemployment rate dropped 0.1 percentage point to 4.6 percent in October 1982. Similarly, the October level of unemployment (64,300) was down 600 from the previous month while employment showed a net gain of 500.

Compared to year ago estimates, Area labor force statistics indicate a worsened employment situation for City and suburban residents, alike. Between October 1981 and October 1982, the unemployment rate for the Metropolitan Area increased 0.6 percentage point, reflecting a 0.3 percentage point increase for suburban residents, and a 2.1 percentage points increase for City residents. The Area unemployment rate increased despite an increase in employment of 14,400 (4,900 in the City and 9,500 in the suburbs). These gains in employment were more than offset by the rise in unemployment of 8,000 in the City and 5,000 in the suburbs, pushing the Area unemployment rate from 5.2 percent in October 1981 to 5.8 percent in October 1982.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased from 604,700 in September 1982 to 602,900 in October 1982--a net decline of 1,800 jobs. Declines were led by Government (-1,200), where the number of Federal Government jobs and State and Local Government jobs decreased by 700 and 500, respectively, over the month. Other declines were observed in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-300); Wholesale and Retail Trade (-200); Manufacturing (-200); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-100). The Services industry, bolstered by an increase of 900 jobs in Educational Services, realized a net increase of 200 jobs in October. No net change was observed in the Construction industry over the month as the number of jobs remained at September's level of 12,000.

Over the year (October 1981 to October 1982) the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased from 605,500 to 602,900--a net decline of 2,600 jobs. The most significant factor was reductions in Federal Government employment, where the number

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	October a/ 1982	September b/ 1982	October 1981	October a/ 1982	September b/ 1982	October 1981
TOTAL	602.9	604.7	605.5	1,592.1	1,591.6	1,593.9
Total Private Sector	339.2	339.8	339.1	1,064.9	1,068.4	1,059.2
Manufacturing	14.3	14.5	14.1	61.4	61.6	58.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	1.0	0.9	4.9	5.1	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.3	11.0	23.3	23.2	22.4
All Others	2.1	2.2	2.2	33.2	33.3	30.9
Construction	12.0	12.0	12.0	70.5	69.4	76.1
Public Utilities	26.6	26.7	26.5	73.8	73.7	72.2
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.7
Other Transportation	5.3	5.4	5.1	30.0	29.8	28.5
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	d/17.8	39.4	39.5	d/ 39.0
Trade	63.9	64.1	64.1	316.2	315.3	311.4
Wholesale	11.6	11.7	11.7	61.3	61.4	58.5
Retail	52.3	52.4	52.4	254.9	253.9	252.9
General Merchandise	6.4	6.4	6.2	37.4	37.3	37.9
Food	4.1	4.0	4.1	29.4	29.4	30.0
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.2	25.6	25.9	26.0
Apparel & Accessories	4.6	4.6	4.6	17.6	17.4	18.2
Eating & Drinking	24.4	24.5	24.3	83.3	83.4	81.9
Miscellaneous	10.7	10.8	11.0	61.6	60.5	58.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.6	33.9	34.0	91.9	92.8	91.5
Banking	7.0	6.9	6.8	20.0	20.1	19.9
All Other	26.6	27.0	27.2	71.9	72.7	71.6
Services	188.8	188.6	188.4	451.1	455.6	449.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.1	10.2	10.0	21.6	21.9	21.3
Personal Services	3.9	3.8	4.0	18.0	17.9	17.9
Business Services	35.6	35.6	34.9	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	26.5	26.4	26.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	17.8	17.9	17.6	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	30.9	30.0	31.1	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.7	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	33.5	34.2	33.8	411.5	415.8	410.5
Government	263.7	264.9	266.4	527.2	523.2	534.7
Federal Government	217.2	217.9	220.7	344.2	345.5	350.8
State & Local Government	46.5	47.0	45.7	183.0	177.7	183.9

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Preliminary due to inadequate response rate d/ Strike

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

of jobs declined by 3,500 over the year. Over the same period, the net increase in D.C. Government employment was 800--bringing the net change in total Government employment down to -2,700 over the year. Other declines occurred in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-400); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (-200). A few industries did experience small net increases over the year. The Services industry--led by increases in the Business Services sector--had a net increase of 400 jobs; Manufacturing (200 jobs); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs). As was the case in over the month comparisons, the number of jobs in the Construction industry was unchanged over the year, holding steady at 12,000 jobs.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District increased by 1,900 over the month but decreased by 2,600 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

In the Metropolitan Area, the net change in the number of jobs was 500 over the month. Increases were led by Government (4,000), where a decline in Federal Government jobs (-1,300) was more than offset by an increase of 5,300 State and Local Government jobs. Most of these State and Local Government jobs were seasonal increases in public education in the Suburban portions of the Metropolitan Area. Other increases occurred in Construction (1,100); Wholesale and Retail Trade (900); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100). The net increase in Construction jobs occurred in the suburbs. Over the month decreases occurred in Services (-4,500); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-900); and Manfacturing (-200). The preponderance of the loss in Service jobs was realized in the suburbs.

The net change in the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area over the year (October 1981 to October 1982) was -1,800. Again, over the year losses were led by reductions in the number of Government jobs. Federal Government jobs declined by 6,600 and State and Local Government jobs decreased by 900, for a net decline of 7,500 Government jobs over the year. Despite the net increase over the month in Construction, the October 1982 level of employment was 5,600 jobs below the October 1981 level. Over the year increases occurred in Manufacturing (3,100); Wholesale and Retail Trade (4,800); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,600); Services (1,400); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400).

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 500 over the month but decreased by 1,800 over the year.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1982 increased by $3.88 as indicated in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours increased .2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased by 5¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the most significant increase with Average Weekly Earnings increasing by $8.03. Average Weekly Hours increased .2 of an hour, while Average Hourly Earnings went up 15¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked at premium pay. Compared to a year ago there was an increase, of $43.00 in Average Weekly Earnings, .2 of an hour increase in Weekly Hours and an increase of $1.09 in Average Hourly Earnings.

The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings dropped $31.43. Average Weekly Hours were down by 2.5 hours with Hourly Earnings showing a 6¢ an hour decrease, all due to less overtime being worked throughout the industry as well as a shorter work week. In comparison to a year ago data, Weekly Earnings are down $21.19. Average Weekly Hours are down 4.9. Average Hourly Earnings show a large increase because of pay increases that were received over the last year.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
October, 1982

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	376.89	373.01	357.19	39.3	39.1	39.6	9.59	9.54	9.02
Durable Goods	317.89	316.77	306.50	41.5	41.3	41.7	7.66	7.67	7.35
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	319.97	324.72	311.25	40.4	41.0	41.5	b/ 7.92	a/7.92	7.50
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	314.00	309.37	306.37	40.0	40.6	42.2	b/ 7.85	c/7.62	c/7.26
Non-durable Goods	429.66	425.20	397.57	37.2	37.2	37.9	11.55	11.43	c/10.49
Food & Kindred Products	405.30	436.73	426.49	34.7	37.2	39.6	c/11.68 g/	c/11.74	10.77 c/
Printing & Publishing	458.15	450.12	415.15	37.4	37.2	37.2	a/12.25	a/12.10	11.16
Total Production Workers				28,800	28,900	27,800			

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase

Changes in the monthly seasonally adjusted unemployment rates (1981 compared to 1982) were higher for the District of Columbia than for the Nation during the first four months of 1982. (See Table IV). This phenomenon reflects the impact of federal budget cuts and Reductions in Force (RIFs) on local labor force statistics. For example, the net change in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the District from January 1981 to January 1982 was -12,200 jobs. The net change in Federal Government employment over the same period was -12,000 jobs--98 percent of the total net change. The unemployment rate for the City climbed 2.0 percentage points from 7.4 percent in January 1981 to 9.4 percent in January 1982. Similar decreases in Federal Government in over the year comparisons occurred in February, March, and April 1982.

Beginning in May 1982, however, changes in the over the year adjusted unemployment rates for the Nation began to exceed those for the City. These changes coincide with decreases in monthly over the year net changes in Federal Government employment in the District, and the increasing impact of the nationwide recession.

The current national recession (which began in July 1981) is concentrated in the Manufacturing industry. Since the recession began, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment has declined by 2.5 million jobs nationwide. The number of jobs in the Manufacturing industry alone has declined by 2.0 million. In 1981, only 3.9 percent of all jobs in the Washington, D.C. Labor Market Area were in Manufacturing, compared to 23 percent nationwide. More specifically, only 0.4 percent of D.C. residents were employed in Manufacturing in 1981 compared to approximately 21 percent nationwide. Clearly, recessionary trends in Manufacturing have far greater impact nationally than locally.

On the other hand, changes in the level of Government employment have a significantly greater impact on the local economy. In 1981, 37.7 percent of all District residents were employed in the public sector compared to only 15 percent nationally. Consequently, reductions in Federal Government employment have a disproportionate impact on the District of Columbia economy, relative to the Nation.

Compared to a year ago (October 1981 to October 1982) the number of Manufacturing jobs in the Washington, D.C. Labor Market Area increased by 3,100 while the number of Federal Government jobs decreased by 3,500. It appears, then, that the national recession (which is concentrated in the manufacturing industry) has significantly less impact on the local economy than it does on the national economy. Reductions in the level of Federal Government jobs, on the other hand, have greater impact locally than nationally.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment(ES-202) level for March 1981, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1981 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	612.5	611.6	.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	- .6
Construction	11.5	13.2	-12.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.1	25.5	2.4
Trade	62.1	63.5	-2.2
Wholesale	11.4	12.1	-5.8
Retail	50.7	51.4	-1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.5	35.1	-1.7
Services	186.9	185.6	.7
Government	276.1	273.3	1.0
Federal	227.8	225.0	1.2
State and Local	48.3	48.3	-0-

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,594.5	1,557.6	2.4
Manufacturing	58.9	56.3	4.6
Construction	75.7	71.3	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	71.7	67.4	6.4
Trade	301.6	300.3	.4
Wholesale	56.8	56.6	.4
Retail	244.8	243.7	.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90.7	91.8	-1.2
Services	443.6	437.2	1.5
Government	552.3	553.3	- .2
Federal	361.7	361.7	0
State and Local	190.6	191.6	.5

TABLE IV
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE NATION
January-October 1981-1982

	The District			The Nation		
			Over the Year Change			Over the Year Change
	1982	1981	1981-'82	1981	1982	1981-1982
January	9.4	7.4	2.0	7.4	8.5	1.1
February	10.0	7.8	2.2	7.4	8.8	1.4
March	10.4	8.5	1.9	7.3	9.0	1.7
April	11.1	8.6	2.5	7.3	9.4	2.1
May	10.8	9.0	1.8	7.5	9.5	2.0
June	10.6	8.7	1.9	7.4	9.5	2.1
July	11.2	9.5	1.7	7.2	9.8	2.6
August	10.8	10.0	.8	7.3	9.8	2.5
September	11.0	9.7	1.3	7.6	10.1	2.5
October	11.5	9.3	2.2	8.0	10.4	2.4
Average Monthly Change Over the Year		1.8			2.0	

D.C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
October 1982

In the regular UI Program, Initial Claims and the Average Weekly Benefit Amount (AWBA) were up from last month and the same month a year ago. All other activities except Weeks Claimed, declined in October in comparison to the previous month or the same month a year ago. In the UCFE Program, Initial Claims and the Average Duration increased, and all other activities declined, from the previous month. From the same month a year ago, all activities in UCFE were up except the Initial Claims. For the UCX Program, Initial Claims and Weeks Claimed were down from the previous month, and all other activities were up; from the same month a year ago, Initial Claims and AWBA were up and all other activities were down.

Translating the number of benefits paid between all the programs approximatley 27-30 thousand individuals received unemployment benefits during the month of October.

	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981	% CHANGE FROM September 1982	% CHANGE FROM October 1981
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,223	3,241	3,455	+ 30.3	+ 22.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	58,558	68,839	54,952	- 14.9	+ 6.6
Number of Benefits Paid	54,136	65,298	54,945	- 17.1	- 1.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,652,646	$9,212,368	$7,736,107	- 16.9	- 1.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.36	$141.08	$140.80	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Average Duration d/	22.0	22.4	22.5	- 1.8	- 2.22
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	400	281	1,326	+ 42.3	- 69.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	7,546	8,623	5,333	- 12.5	+ 41.5
Number of Benefits Paid	7,329	8,674	6,208	- 15.5	+ 18.1
Amount of Benefits Paid	$1,190,730	$1,460,690	$986,772	- 18.5	+ 20.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.47	$ 168.40	$158.95	- 3.5	+ 2.2
Average Duration d/	24.6	22.3	22.3	+ 10.3	+ 10.3
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	65	74	45	- 12.2	+ 44.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	767	777	982	- 1.3	- 21.9
Number of Benefits Paid	513	491	1,013	+ 4.5	- 49.4
Amount of Benefits Paid	$76,392	$ 70,636	$135,575	+ 8.1	- 43.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.91	$143.86	$133.84	+ 3.5	+ 11.3
Average Duration d/	18.9	17.6	21.8	+ 7.4	- 13.3

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Weeks compensated during the year as a ratio to first payments. First payments have a time lag of 6 months).

1/11/83 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

UNEMPLOYMENT FALLS MARGINALLY IN THE DISTRICT

Data for November 1982 January 10,1983

Preliminary estimates indicate that the employment situation in the District remained virtually unchanged between October and November 1982. The unemployment rate declined marginally from 11.1 percent in October 1982 to 10.8 percent in November 1982. Over the month the number of unemployed City residents (34,700) remained relatively constant (declining by 700) with only a modest gain in resident employment (286,400) which rose by 2,900. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate is down marginally from 11.5 percent in October 1982 to 11.1 percent in November 1982. Nationally the seasonally adjusted rate rose from 10.4 percent in October 1982 to 10.8 percent in November 1982.

Despite the drop in unemployment over the month the general trend in the unemployment rate during 1982 in the District has been upward. Since January 1982, the unemployment rate has risen from 9.3 percent to 10.8 percent in November 1982, while peaking at 11.8 percent in July 1982. In addition, the 1982 comparisons of monthly unemployment rates have been consistently and significantly higher than year ago estimates. During the first eleven months of 1981 the unemployment rate averaged 8.9 percent in the District compared to 10.8 percent during the same period in 1982. This indicates that the unemployment rate in the District will be significantly higher than that posted during 1981.

Labor force statistics are all up from a year ago in the District of Columbia. Between November 1981 and November 1982 employment rose by 4,200 while unemployment increased by 7,100. Because unemployment rose more than employment over the year, the unemployment rate increased from 8.9 percent in November 1981 to 10.8 percent in November 1982. Seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate in the City increased from 9.2 percent in November 1981 to 11.1 percent in November 1982. In the Nation the seasonally adjusted rate rose from 8.3 percent in November 1981 to 10.8 percent in November 1982.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
November 1982

	November a/ 1982	October b/ 1982	November 1981	Net Change From October 1982	Net Change From November 1981
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	321,100	318,900	309,800	2,200	11,300
Total Employment	286,400	283,500	282,200	2,900	4,200
Total Unemployment	34,700	35,400	27,600	-700	7,100
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.8	11.1	8.9	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.1	11.5	9.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,724,800	1,710,800	1,703,100	-14,000	21,700
Total Employment	1,626,400	1,610,500	1,614,600	15,900	11,800
Total Unemployment	98,400	100,300	88,500	-1,900	9,900
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.9	5.2	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,403,700	1,391,900	1,393,200	11,800	10,500
Total Employment	1,340,100	1,326,900	1,332,400	13,200	7,700
Total Unemployment	63,600	64,900	60,800	-1,300	2,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.7	4.4	xxx	xxx

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a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

In the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate showed no significant change over the month, edging down from 5.9 percent in October 1982 to 5.7 percent in November 1982. The November level of unemployment totalled 98,400. In the suburban portion of the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate also edged downward from 4.7 percent to 4.5 percent over the month. Unemployment in the suburbs was down by 1,300 over the month--with the November level estimated at 63,900. While unemployment declined over the month, employment in the Area and suburbs increased by 15,900 and 13,200 respectively.

In November 1982, Area employment stood at 1,626,400--11,800 higher than a year ago. Total suburban employment of 1,340,100 is 7,700 higher than in November 1981. Area and Suburban unemployment level were also up from a year ago. In the Area unemployment is up by 9,900 over the year and by 2,800 in the suburbs resulting in only marginal changes in the unemployment rates over the year. Between November 1981 and November 1982 the unemployment rate increased from 5.2 percent to 5.7 percent in the Area and from 4.4 percent to 4.5 percent in the suburbs.

Like the City, the general trend in the Area unemployment rate in 1982 has been upward. Since July 1982 though, when the rate peaked at 6.4 percent , it has shown a moderate downward trend--declining from 6.4 percent to 5.7 percent in November 1982. This downward trend has been significantly influenced by declines in the suburban rate, which declined from 5.1 percent in July 1982 to 4.5 percent in November 1982. If Area employment stabilizes (as indicated by analysts at Manpower, Inc.) during the first quarter of 1983, the Area unemployment rate will possibly stabilize and the suburban unemployment rate will probably continue its downward trend for the first three months of this year. Unfortunately though, the outlook is not as optimistic for the District, where the unemployment rate is likely to continue to
rise slightly through the first quarter of 1983.

Employment by Industry

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased over the month from 602,000 in October to 604,500 in November 1982--an increase of 2,500 jobs. Almost half of this net increase (1,200) occurred as a result of seasonal hiring in D.C. Public Schools. Seasonal hiring was also responsible for small gains in Wholesale and Retail Trade (300). Other over the month gains occurred in Services (800); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100). The only industry to post a net loss over the month was Construction (-100). There was no net change over the month in

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	November a/ 1982	October b/ 1982	November 1981	November a/ 1982	October b/ 1982	November 1981
TOTAL	604.5	602.0	607.0	1,605.7	1,594.2	1,600.6
Total Private Sector	340.3	339.0	339.9	1,077.6	1,068.4	1,063.5
Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.1	61.6	61.5	57.9
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.3	11.0	23.4	23.4	22.2
All Others	2.1	2.1	2.2	33.3	33.2	30.9
Construction	11.9	12.0	11.7	70.7	70.8	74.1
Public Utilities	26.7	26.6	26.5	74.2	73.8	72.3
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.6
Other Transportation	5.4	5.3	5.1	30.3	30.0	28.6
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	c/17.8	39.5	39.4	c/ 39.1
Trade	64.2	63.9	64.3	322.5	316.2	316.8
Wholesale	11.7	11.6	11.7	61.7	61.2	58.9
Retail	52.5	52.3	52.6	260.8	255.0	257.9
General Merchandise	6.5	6.4	6.4	39.8	37.4	39.9
Food	4.2	4.1	4.1	30.0	29.3	31.1
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.1	25.6	25.7	25.9
Apparel & Accessories	4.7	4.6	4.7	18.4	17.7	18.7
Eating & Drinking	24.2	24.4	24.2	82.8	83.1	81.9
Miscellaneous	10.8	10.7	11.1	64.2	61.8	60.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.8	33.6	34.1	92.0	91.6	91.5
Banking	7.0	7.0	6.9	19.9	20.0	19.9
All Other	26.8	26.6	27.2	72.1	71.6	71.6
Services	189.4	188.6	189.2	456.6	454.5	450.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.0	10.1	10.0	21.5	21.6	21.2
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.0	18.4	18.1	18.0
Business Services	35.6	35.5	35.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	26.5	26.4	26.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	17.8	17.8	17.7	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	30.9	30.9	31.0	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.8	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	34.2	33.5	34.2	416.7	414.8	411.7
Government	264.2	263.0	267.1	528.1	525.8	537.1
Federal Government	216.5	216.5	220.5	342.8	342.8	350.4
State & Local Government	47.7	46.5	46.6	185.3	183.0	186.7

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the year the net decline in jobs in the District of Columbia was 2,500--from 607,000 in November 1981 to 604,500 in November 1982. Heaviest losses occurred in the Federal Government, where there were 4,000 fewer jobs than a year ago. Other over the year losses occurred in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-300); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (-100). Over the year gains occurred in State and Local Government (1,100); Construction (200); Manufacturing (200); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (200); and Services (200).

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District increased by 2,600 over the month, but decreased by 2,500 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) increased by 11,500 (net) over the month--from 1,594,200 in October to 1,605,700 in November 1982. Seasonal hiring accounted for an additional 6,300 jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade over the month, and 2,300 additional jobs in State and Local Government (primarily public schools). Another significant increase occurred in Services (2,100), where the number of jobs increased from 454,500 in October 1982 to 456,600 in November 1982. Other increases occurred in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (400); and Manufacturing (100). As in the District of Columbia, the only industry to suffer a net decline over the month was Construction (-100). Again, as in the District, there was no net change in Federal Government employment over the month.

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 5,100 over the year, from 1,600,600 in November 1981 to 1,605,700 in November 1982. Significant increases occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (5,700); Services (5,700); Manufacturing (3,700); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,900); and Finance, Insurance, and Retail Estate (500). The biggest loss over the year occurred in Government (-9,000), where Federal Government employment declined by 7,600 jobs; and State and Local Government employment declined by 1,400 jobs. Construction employment declined by 3,400 jobs--from 74,100 in November 1981 to 70,700 in November 1982.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 5,100 over the month and over the year.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1981, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1981 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	612.5	611.6	.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	- .6
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Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.5	35.1	-1.7
Services	186.9	185.6	.7
Government	276.1	273.3	1.0
Federal	227.8	225.0	1.2
State and Local	48.3	48.3	-0-

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,594.5	1,577.6	1.1
Manufacturing	58.9	56.3	4.6
Construction	75.7	71.3	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	71.7	67.4	6.4
Trade	301.6	300.3	.4
Wholesale	56.8	56.6	.4
Retail	244.8	243.7	.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90.7	91.8	-1.2
Services	443.6	437.2	1.5
Government	552.3	553.3	- .2
Federal	361.7	361.7	0
State and Local	190.6	191.6	.5

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1982 decreased by $2.52 as indicated in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours increased .7 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were down by 24¢ an hour.

The most significant increase took place in Food and Kindred Products. Average Weekly Earnings were up $19.51 while Average Weekly Hours rose 1.2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 16¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked at preminum pay.

On the other hand, Printing and Publishing showed a decrease of $11.74 in Average Weekly Earnings. However, Average Weekly Hours were up 1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings were down 65¢ an hour. The main cause for the drop was a substantial drop in overtime worked for the month of November, compared to earlier months.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November, 1982

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	376.32	378.84	359.96	39.2	38.5	39.6	9.60	9.84	9.09
Durable Goods	314.57	314.64	308.38	41.5	41.4	41.9	7.58	7.60	7.36
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	323.97	319.97	303.23	40.7	40.4	41.2	a/ 7.96	a/7.92	e/7.36
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	313.65	308.37	311.53	41.0	40.1	42.5	7.65	7.69	7.33
Non-durable Goods	427.48	434.08	399.92	37.4	36.6	37.8	11.43	11.86	a/10.58b/
Food & Kindred Products	419.12	399.61	436.95	36.1	34.9	39.4	a/11.61	c/11.45g/	a/11.09b/
Printing & Publishing	451.88	463.62	411.44	37.5	36.5	36.9	c/12.05	a/12.70	11.15

Total Production Workers

a/ Overtime worked work with pay differential
b/ Pay increase
c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in amount of shift
e/ Strike
f/ Strike over
g/ Shorter work week
h/Seasonal increase

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

District of Columbia

(000)

November 1982		October 1982		November 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
604.5	608.8	602.0	606.2	607.0	611.3

Metropolitan Area

(000)

November 1982		October 1982		November 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
1,605.7	1,602.5	1,594.2	1,597.4	1,600.6	1,597.4

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for November 1981 and November 1982 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased over the year from 611,300 to 608,800; while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased from 1,597,400 in November 1981 to 1,602,500 in November 1982.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTORS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	11/82	10/82	11/81	11/82	10/82	11/81
Federal Government	35.8	36.0	36.3	21.3	21.5	21.9
State and Local Gov't	7.9	7.7	7.7	11.6	11.5	11.7
Private Sector	56.3	56.3	56.0	67.1	67.0	66.4

Over the year comparisons (November 1981–November 1982) indicate a declining ratio of Federal Government jobs to total jobs in both the Distict of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area. This is due primarily to substantial reductions in the number of Federal Government jobs, rather than to significant growth in the other sectors.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

In the regular UI Program, Initial Claims, Average Weekly Benefit Amount (AWBA) and the Average Duration, were down both from the previous month and the same month a year ago, except the Initial Claims which declined only in comparison to the previous month. All other activities in the regular UI Program were up from previous month and a year ago.

For UCFE, on the contrary, all activities except the Initial Claims, were up from last month and the same month a year ago. The Initial Claims declined from last month and a year ago. The average duration of UCFE claimant is significanlty high compared to the regular UI, and it was particulary high in comparison to the same month a year ago - up by about 20 percent.

The program for Ex-Serviceman, however, showed different movement of activities. All activities but AWBA were up from previous month, but all activities were down from the same month a year ago with the exception of Initial Claims and AWBA which increased. The increase in the Initial Claim increased a substantial 75 percent over the year. This may be due to the recent amendments in the UI provisions for exserviceman who became unemployed becasue they refused to reenlist in the military (previously) benefits to such claimants were denied.

From the number of benefits paid to all claimants in November, it would appear that about 18-19 thousand individuals received unemployment benefits during the month. An error in the number reported for October 1982 was discovered. Such individuals who received unemployment benefits during October 1982, should number 17-18 thousand and not 27-30 thousand as reported in the October bulletin.

D.C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
November 1982

	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	% CHANGE FROM October 1982	% CHANGE FROM November 1981
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,670	4,223	2,911	- 13.1	+ 26.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	66,085	58,558	54,056	+ 12.9	+ 22.3
Number of Benefits Paid	59,280	54,136	54,434	+ 9.5	+ 8.9
Amount of Benefits Paid	$8,342,504	$7,652,646	$7,683,314	+ 9.0	+ 8.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.73	$141.36	$141.15	- 0.4	- 0.3
Average Duration d/	22.2	22.0	23.0	- 0.9	- 3.5
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	231	400	533	- 42.3	- 56.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	7,995	7,546	5,070	+ 6.0	+ 57.7
Number of Benefits Paid	7,606	7,329	5,632	+ 3.8	+ 35.0
Amount of Benefits Paid	$1,259,093	$1,190,730	$883,463	+ 5.7	+ 42.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.54	$ 162.47	$156.86	+ 1.9	+ 5.5
Average Duration d/	26.1	24.6	21.8	+ 6.1	+ 19.7
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	77	65	44	+ 18.5	+ 75.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	889	767	955	+ 15.9	- 6.9
Number of Benefits Paid	675	513	978	+ 31.6	- 31.0
Amount of Benefits Paid	$99,059	$ 76,392	$129,564	+ 29.7	- 23.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.75	$148.91	$132.48	- 1.5	+ 10.8
Average Duration d/	20.1	18.9	22.3	+ 6.3	- 9.9

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Weeks compensated during the year as a ratio to first payments. First payments have a time lag of 6 months).

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for December 1982 February 9, 1983

Preliminary estimates indicate that the unemployment rate in the District dropped from 10.9 percent in November 1982 to 10.0 percent in December 1982. Over the month, employment remained virtually constant (at 286,600 in December 1982) while unemployment declined from 35,200 to 31,900 between November and December 1982. Seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate in the District declined 0.8 percentage point--to 10.4 percent in December 1982. For the Nation as a whole the seasonally adjusted rate remained significantly unchanged between November and December 1982 increasing from 10.7 percent to 10.8 percent.

Compared to year ago estimates (December 1981 to December 1982) employment and unemployment as well as the unemployment rate were up. The increase of 2,500 in the number of employed District residents was insufficient to offset the rise of 2,600 in the number of unemployed City residents between December 1981 and December 1982. Because unemployment rose more than employment over the year, the unemployment rate in the City increased from 9.4 percent in December 1981 to 10.0 percent in December 1982. Between December 1981 and December 1982 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the District increased from 9.7 percent to 10.4 percent. Seasonally adjusted, the Nation's unemployment rate rose from 8.6 percent in December 1981 to 10.8 percent in December 1982.

Based on preliminary data employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate are expected to average 283,000, 34,000 and 10.7 percent respectively in 1982. During 1981 employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate averaged 284,000, 28,000 and 9.0 percent respectively.

In the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate declined from 5.7 percent in November 1982 to 5.4 percent in December 1982. In the suburban portion of the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate also declined from 4.6 percent to 4.3 percent between November 1982 and December 1982. Unemployment in both the Area and the suburbs declined by 6,700 and 3,400 respectively over the month while employment increased by 3,500 and 3,700 respectively.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
November 1982

	December a/ 1982	November b/ 1982	December 1981	Net Change From November 1982	Net Change From December 1981
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	318,500	322,000	313,400	-3,500	5,100
Total Employment	286,600	286,800	284,100	- 200	2,500
Total Unemployment	31,900	35,200	29,300	-3,300	2,600
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.0	10.9	9.4	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.4	11.2	9.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,720,400	1,723,600	1,712,200	-3,200	8,200
Total Employment	1,628,000	1,624,500	1,621,800	3,500	6,200
Total Unemployment	92,400	99,100	90,400	-6,700	2,000
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.7	5.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,401,900	1,401,700	1,398,800	200	3,100
Total Employment	1,341,400	1,337,700	1,337,800	3,700	3,600
Total Unemployment	60,500	63,900	61,000	-3,400	- 500
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.6	4.4	xxx	xxx

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a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

In December 1982, Area employment was 1,628,000--6,200 more employed Area residents than a year ago. Suburban resident employment was estimated at 1,341,400 in December 1982--3,600 more employed than a year ago. Total unemployment is up in the Area by 2,000 but down in the suburbs by 500. These movements in employment and unemployment in the Area resulted in a slight rise over the year in the unemployment rate from 5.3 percent to 5.4 percent. In the suburban portion of the Area though, the movements in employment and unemployment caused the unemployment rate to decline from 4.4 percent to 4.3 percent between December 1981 and December 1982.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 1,100 over the month--from 605,600 in November to 606,700 in December 1982. Almost 55 percent of this increase occurred in Government, where D.C. Government jobs increased by 500 and Federal Government jobs increased by 100 over the month. Seventy percent of the increase in D.C. Government jobs resulted from seasonal hiring in the public school system. Gains in other industries were more modest: Wholesale and Retail Trade, 300; Services, 300; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities, 100; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, 100. All of the gain in Wholesale and Retail Trade occurred in the Retail Trade sector. This seasonal gain in Retail Trade was 600 jobs short of the December 1981 level, due to a drop in the volume of Christmas shopping. The number of jobs in Construction declined by 300 in December of last year. There was no net change in Manufacturing employment in December 1982.

Despite the over the month net increase, there were 1,700 fewer jobs in the District in December 1982 than in December 1981. While the net number of jobs in the private sector increased by 100 over the year, this increase was far too little to offset the massive decline of 2,600 Federal Government jobs over the same period. The total net decrease in Government jobs was held to 1,800 due to an over the year net increase of 800 jobs in the D.C. Government. Between December 1980 and December 1981, the total net change in the number of jobs in the District of Columbia was -7,000. The number of jobs in the private sector increased by 600 over the period, but the net change in Government jobs was -7,600--a decline of 6,700 Federal Government jobs and 900 D.C. Government jobs. Between December 1980 and December 1982, the total net change in the number of jobs in the District of Columbia was -8,700. Over that period, the number of jobs in the private sector increased by 700, but the net decline in Government jobs was 9,400--100 fewer D.C. Government jobs and 9,300 fewer Federal Government jobs. It is obvious that the loss of Federal jobs since December 1980 has had a significantly negative impact on the number of jobs in the District of Columbia. (See Table below).

Other over the year losses occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (600); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200). The net decline in Wholesale and Retail Trade was confined to the Retail Trade sector. Over the year net increases occurred in Services (500); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (200); Construction (100); and Manufacturing (100).

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 1,400 over the month and 1,700 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SELECTED TIME PERIODS

Numbers in Thousands

Industry/ Sector	12/80	12/81	12/82	NET CHANGE FROM: 12/80 to 12/81	12/81 to 12/82	12/80 to 12/82
Total	615.4	608.4	606.7	-7.0	-1.7	-8.7
Private	339.9	340.5	340.6	0.6	0.1	0.7
Gov't	275.5	267.9	266.1	-7.6	-1.8	-9.4
Federal	227.2	220.5	217.9	-6.7	-2.6	-9.3
D.C.	48.3	47.4	48.2	-0.9	0.8	-0.1

Between December 1980 and December 1982, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 8,700, compared to a net decline of 9,300 Federal Government jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	December a/ 1982	November b/ 1982	December 1981	December a/ 1982	November b/ 1982	December 1981
TOTAL	606.7	605.6	608.4	1,612.5	1,608.6	1,603.6
Total Private Sector	340.6	340.1	340.5	1,081.9	1,077.6	1,067.4
Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.2	61.6	61.5	58.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.3	11.1	23.3	23.4	22.6
All Others	2.1	2.1	2.2	33.4	33.2	31.0
Construction	11.6	11.9	11.5	69.3	70.7	71.6
Public Utilities	26.7	26.6	26.5	74.4	74.1	72.5
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.6
Other Transportation	5.4	5.3	5.1	30.7	30.4	28.8
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.8	39.4	39.4	39.1
Trade	64.4	64.1	65.0	327.3	322.4	323.6
Wholesale	11.7	11.7	11.7	62.0	61.8	59.2
Retail	52.7	52.4	53.3	265.3	260.6	264.4
General Merchandise	6.5	6.4	6.6	41.9	39.6	42.9
Food	4.3	4.2	4.3	30.5	29.7	31.4
Automotive	2.0	2.1	2.1	25.5	25.7	26.0
Apparel & Accessories	4.8	4.7	4.9	19.2	18.4	19.9
Eating & Drinking	24.2	24.2	24.3	82.2	82.8	82.0
Miscellaneous	10.9	10.8	11.1	66.0	64.4	62.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.9	33.8	34.1	92.0	92.1	91.5
Banking	7.0	7.0	6.9	19.9	20.0	20.1
All Other	26.9	26.8	27.2	72.1	72.1	71.4
Services	189.7	189.4	189.2	457.3	456.8	449.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.9	10.0	10.0	21.4	21.6	21.0
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.0	18.5	18.4	17.9
Business Services	35.7	35.6	35.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	26.5	26.5	26.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	17.7	17.8	17.7	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	30.9	30.9	31.0	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.5	30.9	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	34.5	34.2	34.1	417.4	416.8	410.9
Government	266.1	265.5	267.9	530.6	531.0	536.2
Federal Government	217.9	217.8	220.5	345.5	345.3	350.5
State & Local Government	48.2	47.7	47.4	185.1	185.7	185.7

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 3,900 over the month, from 1,608,600 in November to 1,612,500 in December 1982. The largest gain was in Wholesale and Retail Trade (4,900), where employment in Retail Trade increased by 4,700 jobs in December--900 more jobs than a year ago. The over the month increase in Retail Trade was seasonal, reflecting the impact of the Christmas shopping season. More modest gains occurred in Services (500); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (300); and Manufacturing (100). The largest decrease over the month occurred in Construction (1,400). Declines in Construction are seasonal this time of year, but employment in this industry continues to lag behind year-ago levels. Other declines occurred in Government (400); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100).

Over the year, the number of jobs in the Area increased by 8,900 --from 1,603,600 in December 1981 to 1,612,500 in December 1982. The largest gain occurred in Services (7,500 jobs). Other over the year gains occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (3,700), where Wholesale Trade increased by 2,800 jobs; Manufacturing (3,200); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,900); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500). The largest over the year decline occurred in Government (5,600), where the number of Federal Government jobs declined by 5,000. The only other over the year net loss occurred in Construction (2,300).

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area decreased by 2,500 over the month, but increased by 8,900 over the year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

District of Columbia

(000)

December 1982		November 1982		December 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
606.7	608.5	605.6	609.9	608.4	610.2

Metropolitan Area

(000)

December 1982		November 1982		December 1981	
Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
1,612.5	1,602.9	1,608.6	1,605.4	1,603.6	1,594.0

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for December 1981 and December 1982 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased over the year from 610,200 to 608,500; while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased from 1,594,000 in December 1981 to 1,602,900 in December 1982.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	12/82	11/82	12/81	12/82	11/82	12/81
Federal Government	35.9	36.0	36.2	21.4	21.5	21.9
State and Local Gov't	7.9	7.8	7.8	11.5	11.5	11.5
Private Sector	56.2	56.2	56.0	67.1	67.0	66.6

Over the year comparisons (December 1981-December 1982) indicate a declining ratio of Federal Government jobs to total jobs in both the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area. This is due primarily to substantial reductions in the number of Federal Government jobs, rather than to significant growth in the other sectors.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1981, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1981 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	612.5	611.6	.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	- .6
Construction	11.5	13.2	-12.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.1	25.5	2.4
Trade	62.1	63.5	-2.2
Wholesale	11.4	12.1	-5.8
Retail	50.7	51.4	-1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.5	35.1	-1.7
Services	186.9	185.6	.7
Government	276.1	273.3	1.0
Federal	227.8	225.0	1.2
State and Local	48.3	48.3	-0-

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,594.5	1,577.6	1.1
Manufacturing	58.9	56.3	4.6
Construction	75.7	71.3	6.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	71.7	67.4	6.4
Trade	301.6	300.3	.4
Wholesale	56.8	56.6	.4
Retail	244.8	243.7	.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90.7	91.8	-1.2
Services	443.6	437.2	1.5
Government	552.3	553.3	- .2
Federal	361.7	361.7	0
State and Local	190.6	191.6	.5

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1982 increased $4.53 as is reflected in the preliminary figures. Average Weekly Hours, however, decreased by 0.8 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings showed an increase of 31¢. Compared to a year ago Weekly Earnings were up $11.56. Weekly Hours decreased 0.3 of an hour, Hourly Earnings show an increase of 37¢ an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings rose $50.58 while Weekly Hours went down 1.6 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased by 95¢ an hour. The over-all increase is due to overtime being worked at preminum pay.

The only decrease took place in Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. Average Weekly Earnings went down $2.24 and Weekly Hours were down 0.4 of an hour. Although Average Hourly Earnings show an increase of 2¢ an hour. The industry has not been footnoted because the decrease has not been a drastic one but a slow and steady decline which has been taking place over the last several month's. It is mainly attributable to a steady decrease of production workers as well as a steady decrease in Weekly Hours being worked throughout the industry.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November, 1982

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	375.58	371.05	364.02	38.8	39.6	39.1	9.68	9.37	9.31
Durable Goods	310.71	312.16	307.40	40.3	41.9	40.5	7.71	7.45	1/7.59 2/
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	325.21	322.26	306.92	40.6	41.0	35.4	a/8.01	b/7.86	a/8.67 b/ f/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	311.00	313.24	316.43	40.6	41.0	41.8	7.66	7.64	a/7.57
Non-durable Goods	433.88	424.13	406.29	37.5	37.5	37.9	a/11.57	11.31	a/10.72
Food & Kindred Products	468.62	418.04	432.12	37.4	36.1	39.0	a/12.53	a/11.58	11.08
Printing & Publishing	456.55	451.20	424.50	37.3	37.6	37.6	d/12.24	c/12.00	a/11.29

Total Production Workers	December '82	November '82	December '81
	33,600	33,800	27,900

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

In the Regular UI Program all activities were down compared to the previous month and the same month a year ago with the exception of Initial Claims, which increased in both cases.

Initial Claims in the Federal Program were up from the previous month but down from the same month a year ago. The Weeks Claimed, the Number of Benefits and the Amount of Benefits paid all declined from previous month as well as from the same month a year ago. The Average Weekly Benefit Amount (AWBA) and the Average Duration both increased from the previous month and the same month a year ago.

The activities in the Ex-Servicemen's Program all increased in December from the previous month. From the same month a year ago, the Number and Amount of Benefits Paid declined in the Ex-Servicemen's Program. The more than doubling of the Initial Claims would appear to be due to recent amendments in the UI provisions for ex-servicemen who were previously denied benefits if they became unemployed because they refused to reenlist.

It is noteworthly that the Average Duration and the AWBA declined in the Regular UI Program, and they both went up in the UCFE and UCX Programs from the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Approximately 15,000 to 16,000 individuals received benefits during December.

D.C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
December 1982

	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	% CHANGE FROM November 1982	December 1981
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,784	3,670	3,288	+ 3.1	+ 15.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	57,858	66,085	74,109	- 12.4	- 21.9
Number of Benefits Paid	55,157	59,280	72,478	- 7.0	- 23.9
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,759,724	$8,342,504	$10,205,516	- 7.0	- 24.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.68	$140.73	$140.81	- 0.0	- 0.1
Average Duration d/	21.6	22.2	24.2	- 2.7	- 10.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	244	231	464	+ 5.6	- 47.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	6,415	7,995	7,726	- 19.8	- 17.0
Number of Benefits Paid	6,670	7,606	7,722	- 12.3	- 13.6
Amount of Benefits Paid	$1,109,622	$1,259,093	$1,20,161	- 11.9	- 8.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$166.36	$ 165.54	$156.72	+ 0.5	+ 6.2
Average Duration d/	26.7	26.1	21.1	+ 2.3	+ 26.5
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	89	77	40	+ 15.6	+122.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,072	889	1,015	+ 20.6	+ 5.6
Number of Benefits Paid	730	675	1,045	+ 8.1	- 30.1
Amount of Benefits Paid	$107,287	$ 99,059	$140,234	+ 8.3	- 23.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.97	$146.75	$134.20	+ 0.1	+ 9.5
Average Duration d/	22.3	20.1	21.5	+ 10.9	+ 3.7

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Weeks compensated during the year as a ratio to first payments. First payments have a time lag of 6 months).

4/1/83 3/521-3 B

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JANUARY 1983 MARCH 14, 1983

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES SLIGHTLY IN JANUARY

The decline in the level of unemployment coupled with the decline in employment helped push the unemployment rate down from 10.8 percent in December 1982 to 10.3 percent in January 1983. Since 1970 unemployment has increased on average by 1,300 between December and January. Between December 1982 and January 1983, however, the number of unemployed District residents dropped by 1,800. The drop in employment of 1,500 was largely seasonal in nature as individuals who were hired during November and December were let go in January. From a historical perspective, the decline of 1,500 was smaller than the 4,500 December-January average change since 1970. One reasonable explanation for this movement in employment is that significantly less seasonal hiring during December and November 1982 resulted in significantly fewer layoffs in January 1983. This suggests that the labor market, at least for District residents, is still relatively soft. Similarly, the drop in the level of unemployment over the month may reflect pessimism on the part of City residents and not a general improvement in their employment situation. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate is down moderately from 11.2 percent in December 1982 to 10.4 percent in January 1983. Nationally the (civilian) seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 10.7 percent in December 1982 to 10.4 percent in January 1983.

Compared to year ago estimates (January 1982 to January 1983) employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate were up. The 2.1 percent growth in employment (5,700) was insufficient to offset the 3.0 percent growth in the labor force (9,300) resulting in the rise in the level of unemployment (3,700) and the rate (0.9 percentage point). Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate increased from 9.5 percent in January 1982 to 10.4 percent in Janury 1983. The Nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 8.6 percent in January 1982 to 10.4 percent in January 1983.

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
January 1983

	January a/ 1983	December b/ 1982	January 1982	Net Change From December 1982	Net Change From January 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	314,400	317,700	305,100	-3,300	9,300
Total Employment	282,000	283,500	276,300	-1,500	5,700
Total Unemployment	32,400	34,200	28,700	-1,800	3,700
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.3	10.8	9.4	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.4	11.2	9.5	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	Not Available				
Total Employment					
Totol Unemployment					
Unemployment Rate					
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	Not Available				
Total Employment					
Total Unemployment					
Unemployment Rate					

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a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1982

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Rate
January	305,100	276,300	28,700	9.4
February	309,800	277,700	32,000	10.3
March	312,500	280,300	32,200	10.3
April	312,900	281,800	31,000	9.9
May	314,500	283,300	31,200	9.9
June	318,400	285,000	33,400	10.5
July	321,300	285,000	36,200	11.3
August	319,000	283,200	35,800	11.2
September	315,400	282,200	33,200	10.5
October	316,200	282,200	34,000	10.7
November	317,400	283,300	34,100	10.7
December	371,700	283,500	34,200	10.8
Annual Average	315,000	282,000	33,000	10.6

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1983 and December 1982.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the mechanism (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the published and benchmarking series for the District of Columbia differed by 0.2 percentage point 10.8 percent vs. 10.6 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January a/ 1983	December b/ 1982	January 1982	January a/ 1983	December b/ 1982	January 1982
TOTAL	585.0	593.5	591.4	1,573.7	1,609.3	1,566.0
Total Private Sector	329.9	336.7	331.6	1,052.7	1,081.2	1,038.0
Manufacturing	13.3	13.5	13.4	60.8	61.2	57.8
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.7	4.8	4.9
Printing & Publishing	10.6	10.7	10.4	23.0	23.2	22.2
All Others	2.0	2.1	2.1	33.1	33.2	30.7
Construction	9.8	10.1	10.6	64.5	68.3	63.8
Public Utilities	25.4	25.8	26.1	73.3	74.4	72.3
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.6
Other Transportation	4.4	4.7	4.8	29.5	30.5	28.1
Communication & Public Utilities	17.6	17.7	17.7	39.4	39.6	39.6
Trade	58.9	60.8	59.5	301.6	314.1	299.9
Wholesale	10.0	10.3	10.5	58.0	58.4	56.5
Retail	48.9	50.5	49.0	243.6	255.7	243.4
General Merchandise	5.8	6.1	6.0	37.6	41.2	37.2
Food	4.1	4.2	4.2	30.0	31.4	31.8
Automotive	1.9	2.0	2.0	26.4	26.7	25.9
Apparel & Accessories	4.6	5.0	4.8	18.4	20.0	18.2
Eating & Drinking	22.7	23.1	22.0	76.2	77.8	75.0
Miscellaneous	9.8	10.1	10.0	55.0	58.6	55.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.9	33.3	32.9	90.6	90.7	89.1
Banking	7.3	7.4	7.2	20.1	20.0	20.1
All Other	25.6	25.9	25.7	70.5	70.7	69.0
Services	189.6	193.2	189.1	461.9	472.5	455.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.4	9.9	9.6	22.0	22.8	20.2
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.4	18.8	19.0	18.7
Business Services	35.5	35.7	35.0	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.4	27.9	26.7	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.4	18.6	17.8	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	32.6	33.0	32.8	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.1	29.4	29.4	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	33.1	34.5	33.4	421.1	430.7	416.2
Government	255.1	256.8	259.8	521.0	528.1	528.0
Federal Government	206.7	208.3	213.3	343.1	345.5	348.1
State & Local Government	48.4	48.5	46.5	177.9	182.6	179.9

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

District of Columbia

The prolonged downturn in the national economy, the significant retrenchment in public sector employment, and the psychological impact of these developments on the spending habits of local consumers have created a ripple effect in the private sector. Since the national recession began in the summer of 1981, the City's private sector has managed to maintain a restrained but cautious expansion of employment opportunities while the public sector experienced substantial declines. Preliminary estimates for January, however, indicate the first significant drop in the number of private sector jobs in the District of Columbia since the recession began.

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 8,500 over the month. Eighty precent (6,800) of those jobs were in the private sector. Much of the over the month drop in the number of jobs from December to January was seasonal, reflecting the layoff of temporary employees hired during the Christmas shopping season. Seasonally adjusted, the over the month decline in the number of jobs in the District was only 800.

Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade dropped to 58,900 jobs in January--a net decrease of 1,900 jobs over the month. Employment in Retail Trade declined by 1,600 jobs.

The size of the Federal work force continues to decline in the District; there were 1,600 fewer Federal jobs in January 1983 than in December 1982. There were 100 fewer D.C. Government jobs. Less spectacular losses occurred in Construction (300); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (400); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400); and Manufacturing (200).

Over the year, (January 1982 to January 1983) the net change in the number of jobs was -6,400. More than 73 percent of those jobs were in the public sector, where there were 6,600 fewer Federal Government jobs and 1,900 fewer D.C. Government jobs.

In the private sector, the slump in the Construction industry continued; there were 800 fewer Construction jobs in January 1983 than in January 1982. The number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities slipped from 26,100 to 25,400. Other over the year decreases were observed in Wholesale and Retail Trade (600); and Manufacturing (100). There was no net change in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, and the number of jobs in Services increased by 500. Overall, the number of private sector jobs declined by 2,100 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area decreased by 35,600 in January--including 27,100 jobs in the Suburbs.

As in the District, the number of private sector jobs in the suburbs declined dramatically over the month from 744,500 in December to 722,800 in January. Pronounced losses were realized in Services; and in Wholesale and Retail Trade, where jobs declined by 7,000 and 10,600, respectively. Construction jobs in the suburbs declined by 3,500 in January. Job losses were less pronounced in other private sector industries: Manufacturing (200); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (700). Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate was the only suburban industry to register an increase over the month, from 57,400 in December to 57,700 in January.

Combined with losses in the District, economic developments in the suburbs brought Metropolitan Area private sector losses to 28,500 jobs. Area losses in Wholesale and Retail Trade rose to 12,500--12,100 in Retail Trade alone. Eighty-seven percent (10,500 jobs) of these losses occurred in suburban retail outlets. In the Services industry, job losses reached 7,000 in the suburbs, and 10,600 in the Metropolitan Area over the month. The situation in the Construction industry worsened in January, as the number of jobs declined by 3,800. Conditions should improve in the Spring with better weather conditions and lower interest/mortgage rates. The decline in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities reached 1,100 in the Area. Elsewhere in the private sector, modest declines were registered in Manufacturing (400); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100).

In the public sector, retrenchment in the Federal sector was exacerbated by significant cutbacks in State and Local Government. The number of Federal Government jobs in the suburban area declined by 800, while State and Local Government jobs declined by 4,600. Area-wide, public sector jobs declined by 7,100 in January. Inflation and higher costs of service delivery forced sizeable cutbacks in State and Local Government employment, which declined by 4,700 jobs. Area Federal jobs declined by 2,400 over the month.

The decline in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities reached 1,100 jobs in the Area. Elsewhere in the private sector, modest declines were registered in Manufacturing (400); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100).

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
January

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1982
Total	612.8	591.4	585.0	-21.4	-6.4	-27.8
Private	335.4	331.6	329.9	- 3.8	-1.7	- 5.5
Gov't	277.4	259.8	255.1	-17.6	-4.7	-22.3
Federal	230.2	213.3	206.7	-16.9	-6.6	-23.5
D.C.	47.2	46.5	48.4	- 0.7	1.9	- 1.2

Between January 1981 and January 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 27,800, including a net decline of 23,500 Federal Government jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
UNADJUSTED AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES
(Thousands of Jobs)

	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983
District of Columbia			
unadjusted	593.5	591.4	585.0
seasonally adjusted	595.3	601.0	594.5
Metropolitan Area			
unadjusted	1,609.3	1,566.0	1,573.7
seasonally adjusted	1,599.7	1,591.5	1,599.3

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for January 1982 and January 1983 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased over the year from 601,000 to 594,500; while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased from 1,591,500 in January 1982 to 1,599,300 in January 1983.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8
			*

*Less than one tenth of one percent

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1983 decreased by $9.38 as is reflected in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours, were down 0.3 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings decreased by 17¢ an hour.

The Manufacturing Industry as a whole has followed the trend of the last several years in reflecting a decrease in the preliminary January estimates. The current and previous months data is still on a 1981 Benchmark as the revision of the data to a 1982 Benchmark is not yet completed.

The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Average Weekly Earnings decreased by $19.08 while Average Weekly Hours inched up 0.1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings dropped 56¢ an hour. The over-all drop was due to less overtime being worked at preminum pay. The drop is also a seasonal downturn which show's a tapering off of overtime after the holiday's.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
January, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	358.44	367.82	338.45	38.5	38.8	39.4	9.31	9.48	8.59
Durable Goods	302.80	309.94	283.45	40.0	40.2	41.5	7.57	7.71	6.83
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	309.25	325.21	280.19	39.8	40.6	38.7	7.77	[a]8.01	7.24
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	299.86	311.00	282.14	39.3	40.6	42.3	7.63	7.66	6.67
Non-durable Goods	410.70	414.04	383.90	37.1	37.1	37.6	11.07	11.16	[a]10.21[b]
Food & Kindred Products	431.97	451.05	418.34	36.3	36.2	38.1	[c]11.90	[a]12.46	[a]10.98[b]
Printing & Publishing	421.73	440.22	398.18	36.2	36.9	37.6	[c]11.65	[c]11.93[d]	[a]10.59

Total Production Workers	January '83	December '82	January '82
	32,700	33,500	29,500

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential

e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The number of initial claims in all programs were up in January over December, with the largest increase registered in the State U.I. Program — nearly forty-one percent. The monthly Federal and Ex-Servicemens claims increase was nominal. From the same period last year the picture is slightly different. Ex-Servicemen's claims more than doubled. Federal claims decreased, while the State program increased some 32 percent. It appears that the effects of the government reductions-in-force are not as severe at present than at this time last year, whereas in the private sector, conditions are slightly worse.

The weeks of benefits claimed increased over the month in the State and Ex-Servicemen's Programs,along with the number of benefits and the amounts paid. All these measures were down in the Federal Program.

The Average Weekly Benefit Amount increased less than one percent from last month in the State U.I. Program, at nearly $152. On the other hand, the average for the Federal Program decreased by nearly three dollars, to stand at $163 in January. The average in all programs increased from January of last year. The number of beneficiaries for January 1983 is estimated to be between 15 and 16 thousand.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
January 1983

	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	Percent Change Dec. 1982 Jan. 1983	Percent Change Jan. 1982 Jan. 1983
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	5,332	3,784	4,037	+40.9	32.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	61,213	57,858	60,825	+ 5.8	+ 0.6
Number of Benefits Paid	55,772	55,157	59,572	+ 1.1	- 6.4
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,911,695	$7,759,724	$8,402,194	+ 2.0	- 5.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.86	$140.68	$141.04	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Average Duration d/	21.5	21.6	24.0	- 0.5	-10.4
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	250	244	698	+ 2.5	-64.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	5,912	6,415	7,153	- 7.8	-17.3
Number of Benefits Paid	5,891	6,670	7,276	-11.7	-19.0
Amount of Benefits Paid	$953,172	$1,109,622	$1,139,295	-13.2	-15.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.50	$166.36	$156.58	- 1.7	+ 4.4
Average Duration d/	26.6	26.7	21.3	- 0.4	+ 24.9
Ex-Servicemen's Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	90	89	35	+ 1.1	+157.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,322	1,072	799	+23.3	+ 65.5
Number of Benefits Paid	1,086	730	812	+48.8	+ 33.7
Amount of Benefits Paid	$165,366	$107,287	$109,441	+54.1	+ 51.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$152.27	$146.97	$134.78	+ 3.6	+ 13.0
Average Duration d/	27.1	22.3	20.7	+21.5	+ 30.9

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Average Duration

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Attached are 1981 and 1982 "Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment" estimates for the District of Columbia and the Washington Metropolitan Area. These estimates are the result of revisions to a 1982 benchmark. They supercede all previously published annual or monthly data for these two years.

Data prepared by:
Division of Labor Market
Information, Research & Analysis
500 C Street, N.W., Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone Number 639-1632

51527-3 A

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1981
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code) 11
Area (name)
Area (code) 0000
Transmittal Date
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date) 1st Qtr. 1982

This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions, or (b) series which have not been submitted previously.

One copy of each report should be sent to BLS Washington (see CES Manual for address to be used for mailing), and one copy to the BLS Regional Office.

Sheet 1 of 2 sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail.
Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	612.8	610.9	612.2	613.1	610.6	614.1	627.6	621.2	605.7	601.7	600.7	600.9	611.0
MANUFACTURING	300005	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.2	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.5
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.4
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	597.8	595.6	596.9	598.1	595.6	598.9	612.4	607.7	592.1	588.1	587.1	587.3	596.5
15-17 Construction	200005	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.7
Transp., Commun. & Public Utilities	500005	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.6	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.5
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
48-49 Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	547095	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.8	1/ 17.8	2/ 17.8	17.8	17.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	62.8	62.3	62.1	63.3	63.6	63.7	63.5	63.3	63.0	62.6	62.6	63.3	63.0
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.3
Retail Trade	652005	51.3	50.9	50.7	51.8	52.1	52.1	52.1	51.9	51.9	51.6	51.7	52.3	51.7
53 General Merchandise	653005	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.3
54 Food	654005	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1
55 Auto. & Access. Deal & Gas Serv. Stations	655005	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
56 Apparel & Accessories	656005	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.8
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	22.4	22.6	22.8	24.0	24.3	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.3	23.2	22.9	23.0	23.5
52,57 & 59 Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	652035	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.3	34.5	34.9	34.4	34.3	34.2	33.7	33.7	34.1	34.2
60 Banking	760005	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.1
61-67 All Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	769995	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.9	27.1	27.0	26.9	26.5	26.5	26.7	27.1

SO-233 (Rev. May 1978)

GPO 930 247

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1981
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name)	State (code)	Area (name)	Area (code)	Transmittal Date	Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11		0000		1st Qtr. 1982

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Sheet 2 of 2 sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail.
Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Services	800055	186.3	187.4	188.1	189.5	186.5	186.2	185.3	185.5	188.3	190.4	190.2	190.0	187.8
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	9.3	9.3	9.5	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.0
72 Personal Services	872005	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
73 Business Services	873005	34.5	34.6	34.7	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	34.9	35.2	35.2	34.9
80 Health Services	880005	26.3	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.2	26.9	26.9	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.1	26.7
81 Legal Services	881005	16.4	16.4	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.3
82 Educational Services	882005	32.3	33.1	32.7	32.6	30.0	28.5	27.1	28.2	31.4	32.7	32.6	32.3	31.1
86 Membership Organizations	886005	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.8	29.7	30.4	29.4	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.4
All Other Services and Mining	891985	34.1	34.2	34.7	34.1	33.9	34.0	34.8	34.4	34.7	34.7	34.3	34.3	34.4
Government	998008	277.4	274.4	274.6	272.8	272.9	275.4	290.0	285.6	267.6	263.2	262.6	262.1	273.2
Federal Government	998011	230.2	226.8	226.3	224.8	224.8	227.3	227.3	225.0	222.3	217.4	215.9	214.7	223.6
State and Local Government	998509	47.2	47.6	48.3	48.0	48.1	48.1	62.7	60.6	45.3	45.8	46.7	47.4	49.6

1/ STRIKE

2/ STRIKE OVER

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1981
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name)	State (code)	Area (name)	Area (code)	Transmittal Date	Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	SMSA	8840		1st Qtr. 1982

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Sheet 1 of 2 sheets

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Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	1,584.1	1,583.3	1,594.6	1,613.5	1,617.0	1,631.0	1,641.0	1,624.1	1,610.5	1,601.2	1,604.9	1,610.7	1,609.7
MANUFACTURING	300005	58.3	58.9	58.9	59.1	59.3	59.9	59.5	57.8	58.9	58.3	58.3	58.4	58.8
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	23.3	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.5	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.9
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.7	30.8	31.3	30.8	30.7	31.6	31.3	31.3	31.2	30.9
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	1,525.8	1,524.4	1,535.7	1,554.4	1,557.7	1,571.1	1,581.5	1,566.3	1,551.6	1,542.9	1,546.6	1,552.3	1,550.9
15-17 Construction	200005	72.1	72.6	75.7	78.7	79.9	81.8	81.9	81.8	80.2	76.6	75.0	73.1	77.5
Transp., Commun. & Public Utilities	500005	71.5	71.5	71.6	72.3	72.9	73.8	75.1	75.0	74.5	73.6	73.4	74.3	73.3
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.3	29.6	30.2	30.8	30.7	30.4	29.6	29.4	29.9	29.7
48-49 Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	547095	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.4	39.0	39.4	39.5	39.4	[1] 39.3	[2] 39.4	39.8	38.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	304.1	301.0	301.6	306.0	308.5	309.7	308.0	308.1	309.1	309.5	312.4	319.5	308.1
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	56.5	56.4	56.8	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.4	57.5	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.7	57.3
Retail Trade	652005	247.6	244.6	244.8	248.5	251.1	252.1	250.6	250.6	251.9	252.0	254.9	261.8	250.9
53 General Merchandise	653005	39.4	37.4	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.1	36.3	37.1	37.3	38.9	41.9	37.5
54 Food	654005	31.3	31.1	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.2	31.7	31.1
55 Auto. & Access. Deal & Gas Serv. Stations	655005	26.9	26.8	26.8	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.5	27.0
56 Apparel & Accessories	656005	18.3	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.9	19.7	20.1	20.9	18.7
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	75.5	76.1	77.0	79.6	81.5	82.5	81.6	81.3	80.6	79.9	79.5	79.9	79.6
52,57 & 59 Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	652035	56.2	55.4	55.5	56.2	56.5	56.7	56.6	56.5	57.3	57.2	58.6	60.9	57.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	90.0	89.8	90.7	90.7	91.2	92.5	92.6	92.4	91.4	89.4	89.7	90.2	90.9
60 Banking	760005	19.8	19.6	19.8	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.8	20.8	20.5	19.7	20.0	20.0	20.0
61-67 All Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	769995	70.2	70.2	70.9	71.1	71.5	72.5	71.8	71.6	70.9	69.7	69.7	70.2	70.9

SO-233 (Rev. May 1978)

GPO 930 247

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1981
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name): DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code): 11
Area (name): SMSA
Area (code): 8840
Transmittal Date:
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date): 1st Qtr. 1982

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Sheet 2 of 2 sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail. Include division totals even though not published. Round employment to nearest hundred. Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Services	800055	435.9	438.3	443.5	451.6	451.4	456.8	457.2	456.0	458.0	457.9	456.9	457.3	451.7
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	18.8	19.0	19.9	21.4	22.0	22.2	21.6	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.7
72 Personal Services	872005	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.9	18.2	18.3	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1
All Other Services and Mining	891985	399.1	401.1	405.2	411.3	411.2	416.3	417.8	416.7	419.0	419.2	418.5	418.9	412.9
Government	998008	552.2	551.2	552.6	555.1	553.8	556.5	566.7	553.0	538.4	535.9	539.2	537.9	549.4
Federal Government	998011	366.7	362.2	361.7	360.9	362.1	367.2	367.5	361.5	352.7	350.8	350.4	350.5	359.5
State and Local Government	998509	185.5	189.0	190.9	194.2	191.7	189.3	199.2	191.5	185.7	185.1	188.8	187.4	189.9

1/ STRIKE

2/ STRIKE OVER

SO-233 (Rev. May 1978)

GPO 930 347

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982 (Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code) 11
Area (name)
Area (code) 0000
Transmittal Date
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date) 1st Qtr. 1982

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Sheet 1 of 2 sheets

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Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	591.4	591.7	593.7	594.8	593.3	596.4	612.2	609.3	590.6	589.8	592.7	593.5	595.8
MANUFACTURING	300005	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	578.0	578.3	580.3	581.3	579.7	582.7	598.4	595.6	576.9	576.3	579.2	580.0	582.2
15-17 Construction	200005	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.5
Transp., Commun. & Public Utilities	500005	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.9
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
48-49 Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	547095	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	59.5	59.3	59.8	60.0	59.9	60.2	60.7	60.3	60.2	60.1	60.2	60.8	60.1
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3
Retail Trade	652005	49.0	48.9	49.3	49.8	49.6	49.9	50.4	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.0	50.5	49.8
53 General Merchandise	653005	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8
54 Food	654005	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
55 Auto. & Access. Deal & Gas Serv. Stations	655005	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
56 Apparel & Accessories	656005	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.9
52,57 & 59 Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	652035	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	32.9	32.8	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.3
60 Banking	760005	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
61-67 All Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	769995	25.7	25.6	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.0

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982 (Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name): DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code): 11
Area (name):
Area (code): 0000
Transmittal Date:
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date): 1st Qtr. 1982

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Sheet 2 of 2 sheets

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Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Services	800055	189.1	191.3	191.7	193.7	192.2	191.0	189.2	188.3	192.0	192.8	193.3	193.2	191.5
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.1
72 Personal Services	872005	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
73 Business Services	873005	35.0	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.4
80 Health Services	880005	26.7	27.3	27.3	1/ 27.7	2/ 27.7	27.6	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.9	27.6
81 Legal Services	881005	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.0	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.4
82 Educational Services	882005	32.8	34.2	34.3	34.9	34.3	31.8	29.3	28.5	32.1	33.5	33.3	33.0	32.7
86 Membership Organizations	886005	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3
All Other Services and Mining	891985	33.4	33.3	33.8	34.0	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.1	34.2	33.5	34.2	34.5	33.9
Government	998008	259.8	258.1	259.0	258.2	258.2	261.6	278.3	276.8	254.8	253.9	256.2	256.8	261.0
Federal Government	998011	213.3	211.3	211.3	209.8	209.6	212.5	213.4	211.7	207.4	207.0	208.2	208.3	210.3
State and Local Government	998509	46.5	46.8	47.7	48.4	48.6	49.1	64.9	65.1	47.4	46.9	48.0	48.5	50.7

1/ STRIKE

2/ STRIKE OVER

SO-233 (Rev. May 1978)

GPO 930 247

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name)	State (code)	Area (name)	Area (code)	Transmittal Date	Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	SMSA	8840		1st Qtr. 1982

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Sheet 1 of 2 sheets

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Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	1,566.0	1,566.0	1,576.6	1,583.8	1,591.7	1,602.4	1,616.5	1,609.1	1,586.6	1,593.8	1,603.9	1,609.3	1,592.1
MANUFACTURING	300005	57.8	57.8	58.1	58.8	59.3	60.1	60.8	60.9	61.1	61.0	61.1	61.2	59.8
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.1	23.1	23.2	22.7
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	30.7	30.7	31.0	31.4	31.7	32.3	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.0	33.1	33.2	32.2
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	1,508.2	1,508.2	1,518.5	1,525.0	1,532.4	1,542.3	1,555.7	1,548.2	1,525.5	1,532.8	1,542.8	1,548.1	1,532.3
15-17 Construction	200005	63.8	63.7	65.4	65.8	67.7	68.2	69.6	68.9	68.2	69.6	69.5	68.3	67.4
Transp., Commun. & Public Utilities	500005	72.3	72.4	72.9	73.2	73.2	74.2	74.4	74.4	74.0	74.2	74.3	74.4	73.7
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	28.1	28.3	28.5	28.9	29.1	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.7	30.1	30.1	30.5	29.4
48-49 Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	547095	39.6	39.6	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	299.9	296.0	297.7	299.6	301.5	302.2	302.1	301.3	301.9	302.3	307.1	314.1	302.1
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	56.5	56.3	56.8	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.5	57.7	57.5	57.7	58.3	58.4	57.4
Retail Trade	652005	243.4	239.7	240.9	242.4	244.3	245.0	244.6	243.6	244.4	244.6	248.8	255.7	244.8
53 General Merchandise	653005	37.2	34.7	35.0	35.0	34.9	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.9	36.0	38.2	41.2	36.1
54 Food	654005	31.8	31.4	31.3	30.9	31.0	31.1	30.8	30.2	30.3	30.2	30.7	31.4	30.9
55 Auto. & Access. Deal & Gas Serv. Stations	655005	25.9	26.1	26.5	26.7	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.7
56 Apparel & Accessories	656005	18.2	18.0	18.6	18.2	18.1	17.7	17.9	17.6	17.5	17.8	18.6	20.0	18.2
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	75.0	75.3	76.3	77.7	79.1	79.9	79.5	79.5	78.7	78.6	78.2	77.8	78.0
52,57 & 59 Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	652035	55.3	54.2	53.2	53.9	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.9	55.1	56.3	58.6	54.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.0	90.3	91.8	92.1	91.9	91.3	90.5	90.8	90.7	90.6
60 Banking	760005	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.2
61-67 All Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	769995	69.0	69.3	69.6	69.9	70.2	71.4	71.6	71.5	71.1	70.4	70.8	70.7	70.5

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name): DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code): 11
Area (name): SMSA
Area (code): 8840
Transmittal Date:
Estimates Adjusted to Benchmark date: 1st Qtr. 1982

This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions, or (b) series which have not been submitted previously.
One copy of each report should be sent to BLS Washington (see CES Manual for address to be used for mailing), and one copy to the BLS Regional Office.

Sheet 2 of 2 sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail.
Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Services	800055	455.1	459.1	463.5	467.2	468.0	471.0	470.9	468.5	470.6	470.7	472.5	472.5	467.5
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	20.2	21.0	21.7	22.2	22.8	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.1	23.0	22.8	22.6
72 Personal Services	872005	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.7	18.9	19.0	18.5
All Other Services and Mining	891985	416.2	419.4	423.3	1/ 426.4	2/ 427.1	428.9	429.4	426.7	429.2	428.9	430.6	430.7	426.4
Government	998008	528.0	527.7	529.4	529.2	531.7	534.9	546.6	543.2	519.5	525.5	528.6	528.1	531.0
Federal Government	998011	348.1	346.3	345.5	345.9	348.2	353.9	354.5	351.3	343.8	344.8	345.3	345.5	347.8
State and Local Government	998509	179.9	181.4	183.9	183.3	183.5	181.0	192.1	191.9	175.7	180.7	183.3	182.6	183.3

1/ STRIKE

2/ STRIKE OVER

4/15/83 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR FEBRUARY - April 11, 1983

Unemployment, which has risen over the past two years in the District between January and February, declined marginally (-100) over the month. In February 1983 there were approximately 32,600 unemployed District residents. The decline in unemployment coupled with a drop in employment (-1,200) caused the unemployment rate to remain constant at 10.4 percent in January and February 1983. Since November 1982, unemployment in the District has either shown virtually no change over the month or it has declined. This would indicate that the National recovery has impacted on the employment situation of District residents in a positive way. (In spite of this improvement, though, the labor market for District residents is still relatively soft). Seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate in the District declined from 10.5 percent in January 1983 to 10.3 percent in February 1983. Nationally the (civilian) seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was constant in January and February 1983--at 10.4 percent.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1982 to February 1983) employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate were up. Employment, which stood at 280,800 in February 1983, was 2,400 higher than a year earlier. The number of unemployed District residents increased a mere 600 between February 1982 and February 1983. This is the smallest over the year increase in the level of unemployment since January 1981 when it increased by 900 over the year. The small increase in unemployment and the moderate rise in employment resulted in an insignificant rise in the unemployment rate from 10.3 percent in February 1982 to 10.4 percent in February 1983. This very small rise in the unemployment rate indicates that the employment situation of District residents has not worsened in comparison to a year ago. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate declined from 10.5 percent in February 1982 to 10.3 percent in February 1983. The Nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 8.8 percent in February 1982 to 10.4 percent in February 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
February 1983

				Net Change From	
	February a/ 1983	January b/ 1983	February 1982	January 1983	February 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	313,400	314,700	310,400	-1,300	3,000
Total Employment	280,800	282,000	278,400	-1,200	2,400
Total Unemployment	32,600	32,700	32,000	- 100	600
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.4	10.4	10.3	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.3	10.5	10.3	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,691,500	1,692,400	1,669,700	-900	21,800
Total Employment	1,594,800	1,593,800	1,571,400	1,000	23,400
Totol Unemployment	96,700	98,700	98,300	-2,000	-1,600
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.8	5.9	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,378,100	1,377,700	1,359,300	400	18,800
Total Employment	1,314,000	1,311,700	1,293,000	2,300	21,000
Total Unemployment	64,100	66,000	66,300	-1,900	-2,200
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.8	4.9	xxx	xxx

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a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1981

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January	315,600	290,700	24,900	7.9
February	313,500	288,000	25,500	8.1
March	313,900	286,700	27,200	8.7
April	311,100	285,700	25,400	8.2
May	310,100	282,800	27,300	8.8
June	314,900	285,200	29,700	9.4
July	317,000	284,700	32,300	10.2
August	313,600	281,700	31,900	10.2
September	310,500	281,200	29,300	9.5
October	307,300	280,000	27,300	8.9
November	307,200	280,200	27,000	8.8
December	309,500	281,100	28,400	9.2
Annual Average	312,000	284,000	28,000	9.0

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1982 and December 1981.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the mechanism (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1982

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January	306,100	277,300	28,700	9.4
February	310,400	278,400	32,000	10.3
March	312,700	280,500	32,200	10.3
April	312,800	281,800	31,000	9.9
May	314,200	283,000	31,200	9.9
June	318,100	284,700	33,400	10.5
July	321,000	284,700	36,200	11.3
August	318,700	282,900	35,800	11.2
September	315,100	281,900	33,200	10.5
October	316,000	282,000	34,000	10.7
November	317,300	283,200	34,100	10.7
December	317,700	283,500	34,200	10.8
Annual Average	315,000	282,000	33,000	10.6

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1983 and December 1982.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the mechanism (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the published and benchmarking series for the District of Columbia differed by 0.2 percentage point 10.8 percent vs. 10.6 percent.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. SMSA
1981

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Rate
January	1,659,000	1,582,600	76,400	4.6
February	1,656,500	1,581,100	75,400	4.6
March	1,669,100	1,591,000	78,100	4.7
April	1,681,500	1,606,900	74,600	4.4
May	1,690,200	1,610,800	79,400	4.7
June	1,714,400	1,624,100	90,300	5.3
July	1,720,100	1,629,900	90,200	5.2
August	1,699,500	1,613,000	86,500	5.1
September	1,690,900	1,605,400	85,500	5.1
October	1,681,700	1,598,300	83,400	5.0
November	1,688,100	1,603,200	84,900	5.0
December	1,698,100	1,611,400	86,700	5.1
Annual Average	1,687,400	1,604,800	82,600	4.9

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1982 and December 1981.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the mechanism (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. SMSA
1982

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January	1,663,700	1,568,900	94,800	5.7
February	1,669,700	1,571,400	98,300	5.9
March	1,687,200	1,589,500	97,700	5.8
April	1,692,700	1,597,700	95,000	5.6
May	1,710,300	1,613,500	96,800	5.7
June	1,728,600	1,625,500	103,100	6.0
July	1,735,300	1,630,400	104,900	6.0
August	1,724,400	1,622,200	102,200	5.9
September	1,709,500	1,613,000	96,500	5.6
October	1,711,700	1,616,500	95,300	5.6
November	1,723,200	1,625,300	97,800	5.7
December	1,723,200	1,627,800	95,400	5.5
Annual Average	1,706,600	1,608,500	98,200	5.8

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1983 and December 1982.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the mechanism (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the published and benchmarking series for the Washington, D.C. SMSA differed by 0.2 percentage point 6.0 percent vs. 5.8 percent.

Note: Revised labor force statistics for the District of Columbia for 1982 had to be re-estimated due to a computing error.

In the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate edged down from 5.8 percent in January 1983 to 5.7 percent in February 1983. In February 1983 unemployment in the Area totalled 96,700--2,000 fewer unemployed than the previous month. In the suburban portion of the Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate also declined. The rate dropped from 4.8 percent in January 1983 to 4.6 percent in February 1983. Unemployment of suburban residents was estimated at 64,100 in February 1983--1,900 fewer than the previous month. While unemployment was declining, employment in the Area and Suburbs was increasing by 1,000 and 2,300 respectively.

In February 1983, Area employment stood at 1,594,800--23,400 higher than a year ago. Total suburban employment of 1,314,000 is 21,000 higher than in February 1982. The levels of unemployment in the Area and Suburbs are down from year ago levels. As a result of the rise in employment and the decline in unemployment the unemployment rate in the Area and Suburbs declined by 0.2 and 0.3 percentage point respectively.

Unlike the City where the unemployment rate showed a general rise throughout 1982, the rate in the Area remained quite stable, while the suburban rate showed a general downward trend. Throughout 1982, the unemployment rate varied by 0.5 percentage point in the Area compared to 1.9 percentage points in the City. In the suburbs, the unemployment rate started at 4.9 percent in January 1982, peaked at 5.0 percent in June 1982 and then declined to 4.4 percent in December 1982. Given the movements in the unemployment rates during 1982 for suburban residents coupled with the beginning of a weak national recovery, their employment situation is expected to improve somewhat during 1983. The outlook so far is not quite so optimistic for the District, where unemployment is expected to remain relatively high, showing only marginal improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased over the month from 585,000 in January to 587,400 in February of this year. This net increase in jobs was limited to the private sector, which increased by 2,600. The only industry to register a net gain over the month was Services, where the number of jobs rose by 2,700. The only private sector industry to register a net loss of jobs was Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100).

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	February a/ 1983	January b/ 1983	February 1982	February a/ 1983	January b/ 1983	February 1982
TOTAL	587.4	585.0	591.7	1,578.0	1,579.0	1,566.0
Total Private Sector	331.3	328.7	333.6	1,052.1	1,055.7	1,038.3
Manufacturing	13.3	13.3	13.4	60.9	60.7	57.8
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.7	4.7	4.9
Printing & Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.4	23.0	23.0	22.2
All Others	2.0	2.0	2.1	33.2	33.0	30.7
Construction	9.8	9.8	10.8	63.0	64.9	63.7
Public Utilities	25.4	25.4	26.0	73.0	73.4	72.4
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.5
Other Transportation	4.4	4.4	4.7	29.5	29.6	28.3
Communication & Public Utilities	17.6	17.6	17.8	39.2	39.4	39.6
Trade	58.2	58.2	59.3	296.0	300.8	296.0
Wholesale	10.0	10.0	10.4	58.2	57.9	56.3
Retail	48.2	48.2	48.9	237.8	242.9	239.7
General Merchandise	5.7	5.8	5.8	34.0	37.2	34.7
Food	4.1	4.1	4.2	30.8	30.2	31.4
Automotive	2.0	1.9	2.0	26.1	26.2	26.1
Apparel & Accessories	4.5	4.6	4.8	17.2	18.4	18.0
Eating & Drinking	22.2	22.1	22.1	75.6	75.7	75.3
Miscellaneous	9.7	9.7	10.0	54.1	55.2	54.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.8	32.9	32.8	90.1	90.5	89.3
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.2	20.0	20.1	20.0
All Other	25.5	25.6	25.6	70.1	70.4	69.3
Services	191.8	189.1	191.3	469.1	465.4	459.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.6	9.3	10.0	22.4	21.9	21.0
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.3	19.1	18.9	18.7
Business Services	35.5	35.5	35.0	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.4	26.9	27.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.6	18.6	17.8	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	34.5	32.6	34.2	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.2	29.1	29.4	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	32.9	33.0	33.3	427.6	424.6	419.4
Government	256.1	256.3	258.1	525.9	523.3	527.7
Federal Government	207.9	207.9	211.3	344.5	344.5	346.3
State & Local Government	48.2	48.4	46.8	181.4	178.8	181.4

a/ Preliminary   b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Within the Services industry, employment gains were registered in Educational Services (1,900); Health Services (500); Hotels and Lodging Places (300); and Membership Organizations (100). There was a net decline of 100 jobs in All Other Services and Mining. There was no net change in Business Services, Legal Services, or Personal Services over the month.

In the public sector, the number of Government jobs declined by 200. This net loss was confined to State and Local Government jobs, as there was no net change in the number of Federal Government jobs over the month.

Over the year (February 1982 to February 1983) the number of jobs in the District declined by 4,300. The net loss was split almost evenly between the private sector (2,300) and the public sector (2,000). In the private sector the biggest over the year losses occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,100) and Construction (1,000). Other losses occurred in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (600); and Manufacturing (100).

The size of the Federal work force continues to diminish in the District. The number of Federal Government jobs decreased by 3,400 between February 1982 and February 1983. However, the number of State and Local Government jobs increased by 1,400 over the year.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District decreased by 4,400 over the year, continuing the prolonged downward trend in monthly estimates compared to a year ago. There was no net change in seasonally adjusted estimates over the month, suggesting that the over the month increase in the unadjusted estimate is seasonal in nature and does not necessarily indicate a cyclical upswing in the number of jobs in the District.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area decreased between January and February of this year. Although the number of jobs in the District increased by 2,400 over the month, jobs in the suburban jurisdictions declined by 3,400, bringing the net loss in the Area to 1,000 jobs. The over the month loss was confined to the private sector. A gain of 2,600 jobs in the District was insufficient to offset a loss of 6,200 jobs in the suburbs, bringing the net loss in the Area to 3,600 jobs in the private sector.

For the second consecutive month, Wholesale and Retail Trade has sustained a pronounced decline in the number of jobs. While there was no net change in the District over the month, the number of jobs in the Retail Trade sector declined by 5,100 in suburban jurisdictions. The number of jobs in the Wholesale Trade sector increased by 300, bringing the net change in the industry to -4,800 jobs over the month.

The prolonged downturn in the Construction industry continues. The number of construction jobs declined for the fourth consecutive month in February of this year. Compared to January 1983, there were 1,900 fewer construction jobs in February. This loss was confined to the suburbs, as the number of construction jobs in the District was unchanged over the month.

Other losses over the month were recorded in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (400); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400).

On a more positive note, the number of jobs in the Services industry increased by 3,700 over the month. Seventy-three percent of those jobs were in the District of Columbia. The number of jobs in Manufacturing increased by 200--all in the suburbs.

In the public sector, the number of jobs increased by 2,600 over the month. This gain occurred in State and Local Government as there was no net change in the level of Federal Government employment. State and Local Government employment increased by 2,800 jobs in the suburbs but declined by 200 in the District.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 2,200 over the month, indicating that the over the month loss reflected in the unadjusted figures was mostly seasonal in nature and does not necessarily denote a cyclical downturn in the local economy.

A comparison of industry statistics for February 1982 and February 1983 reveals that employment opportunties in suburban jurisdictions are significantly better than those in the District of Columbia. The net change in the number of jobs in the City revealed a loss of 4,300 jobs compared to a gain of 16,300 jobs in the suburbs over the year. Since October 1982 monthly estimates of the number of jobs in the District have shown significant declines when compared to year ago estimates. The number of private sector jobs in the suburbs increased by 16,100 over the year. In the District, private sector jobs decreased by 2,300, bringing the net increase in the Metropolitan Area down to 13,800 jobs.

In the private sector, employment gains were most pronounced in the Services industry, where the number of jobs increased by 10,000 over the year. Ninety-five percent of those jobs were in the suburbs. Significant gains were also realized in Manufacturing, where the number of jobs increased by 3,100 (3,200 in the suburbs; -100 in the District). Other Area gains occurred in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (800); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (600).

The over the year gain in Wholesale Trade (1,900) was matched by the decline in Retail Trade. The only industry to post a net decline was Construction, where the marginal increase in the suburbs (300) was insufficient to counter the decline in the District (1,000), bringing the net change in Area construction jobs to -700 over the year.

In the public sector the number of Government jobs in the Area declined by 1,800. In the Federal sector, a gain of 1,600 jobs in the suburbs and a loss of 3,400 jobs in the District led to a net loss of 1,800 Federal jobs in the Area. In State and Local Government, a loss of 1,400 jobs in the suburbs was offset by a gain of 1,400 jobs in the District.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 12,200 over the year due to a net gain of 16,600 jobs in the suburbs and a net loss of 4,400 jobs in the District of Columbia.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1981 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8
			*

***Less than one tenth of one percent**

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
February

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	610.9	591.7	587.4	-19.2	-4.3	-23.5
Private	336.5	333.6	331.3	- 2.9	-2.3	- 5.2
Gov't	274.4	258.1	256.1	-16.3	-2.0	-18.3
Federal	226.8	211.3	207.9	-15.5	-3.4	-18.9
D.C.	47.6	46.8	48.2	- 0.8	1.4	- 0.6

Between February 1981 and February 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 23,500, including a net decline of 18,900 Federal Government jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
UNADJUSTED AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES
(Thousands of Jobs)

	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
District of Columbia			
unadjusted	587.4	585.0	591.7
seasonally adjusted	594.5	594.5	598.9
Metropolitan Area			
unadjusted	1,578.0	1,579.0	1,566.0
seasonally adjusted	1,606.9	1,604.7	1,594.7

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for February 1982 and February 1983 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased over the year from 598,900 to 594,500; while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased from 1,594,700 in February 1982 to 1,606,900 in February 1983.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1983 was down by $13.58. Average Weekly Hours dropped 1.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings, however, increased by 12¢ an hour. Compared to a year ago Average Weekly Earnings are down $9.40 with Average Weekly Hours showing a drop of 2.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings, however, are up 35¢ an hour. The Benchmark Revision for 1982 data have been completed and the current and previous months' data reflect these revision to a 1982 Benchmark.

The largest increase was in Food and Kindred Products. Average Weekly Earnings were up $8.46, while Average Weekly Hours showed a slight decrease of 0.4 hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased by 40¢ an hour. The main reason being overtime coupled with shift work.

The most significant over-all decrease occurred in Printing and Publishing with Weekly Earnings decreasing $18.91 and Weekly Hours dropping by .7 of an hour. Hourly Earnings dropped 29¢ an hour. Less overtime was worked throughout the industry as well as a lot of shift work with pay differential. Shift work with pay differential may cause the data to either show a upward trend, as in the case of Food and Kindred Products; on the other hand it may show a downward trend as has occurred in Printing and Publishing. When shift workers are hired it is not at a standarized rate; in some instances a number of them may be paid at a higher hourly rate than others hired. In some instances there may be a number of them paid at a lower hourly rate, consequently creating a pay differential. Whenever shift work is of a substantial amount it tends to cause the data to move in an upward or downward direction. The decrease in Stone, Clay and Glass products warrants mentioning. It should be pointed out that due to the snow storm in February the Weekly Earnings and Weekly Hours showed considerable decreases in most industry sectors.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
March, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982	February 1983	January 1982	February 1983	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	347.03	360.61	356.43	36.3	38.2	38.7	9.56	9.44	9.21
Durable Goods	284.47	298.26	302.06	36.1	39.4	40.6	7.88	7.57	7.44
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	263.53	309.25	283.49	33.7	39.8	37.9	[g]/7.82[i]/	7.77	[e]/ 7.48
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	306.28	299.86	313.40	40.3	39.3	41.4	7.60	7.63	[a]/ 7.57
Non-durable Goods	405.52	419.23	400.31	36.5	37.1	37.1	11.11	11.30	10.79
Food & Kindred Products	454.89	446.43	431.77	34.1	34.5	39.1	[a]/13.34[d]/	[c]/12.94	[c]/11.03
Printing & Publishing	421.46	440.37	410.59	37.1	37.8	36.4	[c]/11.36[d]/	[c]/11.65[d]/	[c]/11.28

Total Production Workers	February '83	January '83	Febryary '82
	29,700	29,900	30,000

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential
e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase
i/ Complete or partial shutdown due to unfavorable weather

Note: Data reflects revision to 1982 Benchmark

D.C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
February 1983

The number of initial claims in all programs was down — by more than 30 percent in Febrauary from January. Claims for Ex-Servicemen lead with 44 percent. The level of claims in the Federal Program was the lowest in the last ten years. Likewise, the number of weeks claimed were also down in the State and Federal programs, but not in the same proportion as initial claims. There was a slight increase (2.8 percent) in weeks claimed by Ex-Servicemen. The number and amount of benefits paid followed the same pattern as claims for the State and Federal programs, but were up for the Ex-Servicemen's Program. A total of $8.8 million was paid in benefits for all programs in February compared to $9.1 million in January. The average weekly benefit amount was up in both the State and Federal Programs, but fell slightly for Ex-Servicemen.

				% CHANGE FROM	
	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982	January 1983	February 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,581	5,332	3,290	- 32.8	+ 8.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	58,624	61,213	62,707	- 4.2	- 6.5
Number of Benefits Paid	54,268	55,772	62,204	- 2.7	- 12.8
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,812,218	$7,947,479	$ 8,877,826	- 1.7	- 12.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.96	$141.86	$142.72	+ 1.5	+ 0.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	157	250	726	- 37.2	- 78.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	5,364	5,912	8,578	- 9.3	- 37.5
Number of Benefits Paid	5,313	5,891	9,280	- 9.8	- 42.7
Amount of Benefits Paid	$ 871,103	$ 963,172	$1,554,211	- 9.6	- 44.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.96	$ 163.50	$156.70	+ 0.3	+ 4.6
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	50	90	50	- 44.4	+ 0.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,359	1,322	569	+ 2.8	+138.8
Number of Benefits Paid	1,157	1,086	617	+ 6.5	+ 87.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$173,506	$165,366	$ 84,671	+ 4.9	+104.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$149.96	$152.27	$137.23	- 1.5	+ 9.3

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.

5/19/83 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MARCH 1983 MAY 6, 1983

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS STABLE OVER THE MONTH

Unemployment in the District of Columbia was unchanged between February and March 1983. In February and March of this year there were 32,800 unemployed District residents and the unemployment rate was 10.4 percent. Similarly the number of employed District residents remained virtually unchanged, increasing less than one-tenth of one percent (200) over the month. These movements indicate that the employment situation of District residents has stablized with possible improvements later this year. Seasonally adjusted the percent of the District labor force out of work decreased from 10.4 percent in February 1983 to 10.3 percent in March 1983. Nationally the (civilian) seasonally adjusted jobless rate decreased marginally from 10.4 percent in February to 10.3 percent in March.

A quarterly analysis of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates also suggests stabilization and possible improvement in the employment situation of District residents. Between the first quarter 1981 and the fourth quarter 1982 the jobless rate for City residents rose from 8.0 percent to 11.1 percent. Throughout 1982 the quarterly rate showed a gradual but steady increase. The exception though, was between the second and third quarters when the rate increased from 10.1 percent to 10.8 percent. Estimates for the first quarter of 1983 showed the first signs of a marginal improvement in the employment situation of City residents. Between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter 1983 the seasonally adjusted rate dropped from 11.1 percent to 10.4 percent. Even though these recent quarterly movements do not imply a trend, coupled with a national recovery they would suggest that the employment situation of City residents will stablize during 1983.

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

March 1983

	March a/ 1983	February b/ 1983	March 1982	Net Change From February 1983	Net Change From March 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	314,800	314,600	312,700	200	2,100
Total Employment	282,000	281,800	280,500	200	1,500
Total Unemployment	32,800	32,800	32,200	0	600
Unemployment Rate					
Not seasonally Adjusted	10.4	10.4	10.3	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.3	10.4	10.2	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
WASHINGTON, D.C SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,710,300	1,694,600	1,687,200	15,700	23,100
Total Employment	1,618,100	1,597,000	1,589,500	21,100	28,600
Total Unemployment	92,200	97,600	97,700	- 5,400	- 5,500
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.8	5.8	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,395,400	1,380,100	1,374,400	15,300	21,000
Total Employment	1,336,100	1,315,200	1,308,900	20,900	27,200
Total Unemployment	59,300	64,800	65,500	- 5,500	- 6,200
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.7	4.8	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx

a/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
b/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Compared to year ago estimates (March 1982 to March 1983) employment, unemployment, and the jobless rate were all up. In March 1983, employment of District residents stood at 282,000--1,500 higher than the previous year. The number of unemployed city residents rose from 32,200 in March 1982 to 32,800 in March 1983, while the unemployment rate increased from 10.3 percent to 10.4 percent. One encouraging note about these over the year changes is that, unlike other periods of rising unemployment, employment has been making positive gains. Seasonally adjusted the jobless rate increased insignificantly from 10.2 percent in March 1982 to 10.3 percent in March 1983. The Nation's adjusted rate rose from 9.0 percent in March 1982 to 10.3 percent in March 1983.

The employment situation of Area and Surburban residents improved moderately over the month. Unemployment in the Metropolitan Area declined from 97,600 in February 1983 to 92,200 in March 1983, while employment rose from 1,597,000 to 1,618,100 during this period. These movements in employment and unemployment resulted in a drop in the Area unemployment rate from 5.8 percent in February to 5.4 percent in March . Similar improvements for suburban residents were also evident. The number of unemployed suburban residents dropped from 64,800 to 59,300 between February and March 1983. The number of employed suburban residents rose by 20,900 over the month to 1,336,100. As a result of declining unemployment and rising employment the suburban jobless rate declined from 4.7 percent to 4.3 percent between February and March.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 1,100 between February and March of this year. This gain was confined to the private sector, as there was no net change over the month in the number of public sector jobs.

Employment gains were led by increases in Services (500); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (400). Other increases occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (200); and Construction (100). There was no net change in the number of jobs in Manufacturing. The only net decrease over the month occurred in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100).

In the public sector, the net decline in Federal Government employment (700) was matched by the net increase in the number of State and Local Government jobs, so that there was no net change in the number of Government jobs over the month.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District declined by 1,300 over the month, suggesting that the over the month increase in the unadjusted estimate reflects seasonal factors and does not necessarily indicate a cyclical upswing in the District's economy.

The prolonged downward trend in monthly estimates compared to a year ago entered its sixth consecutive month in March of this year. Between March 1982 and March 1983, the number of jobs in the District declined by 2,200 according to both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted estimates.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	March a/ 1983	February b/ 1983	March 1982	March a/ 1983	February b/ 1983	March 1982
TOTAL	591.5	590.4	593.7	1,592.4	1,582.7	1,576.6
Total Private Sector	332.3	331.2	334.7	1,061.2	1,053.2	1,047.2
Manufacturing	13.3	13.3	13.4	61.4	60.9	58.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
Printing & Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.4	23.3	23.0	22.3
All Others	2.0	2.0	2.1	33.5	33.2	31.0
Construction	9.9	9.8	10.8	64.6	63.2	65.4
Public Utilities	25.3	25.4	26.0	73.1	73.1	72.9
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.5
Other Transportation	4.3	4.4	4.7	29.6	29.5	28.5
Communication & Public Utilities	17.6	17.6	17.9	39.2	39.3	39.9
Trade	58.5	58.1	59.8	298.8	296.5	297.7
Wholesale	10.0	9.9	10.5	58.5	58.3	56.8
Retail	48.5	48.2	49.3	240.3	238.2	240.9
General Merchandise	5.7	5.7	5.8	33.8	34.3	35.0
Food	4.2	4.1	4.3	30.7	30.7	31.3
Automotive	2.0	2.0	2.0	26.4	26.1	26.5
Apparel & Accessories	4.6	4.5	4.9	17.9	17.2	18.6
Eating & Drinking	22.4	22.2	22.3	77.0	75.6	76.3
Miscellaneous	9.6	9.7	10.0	54.5	54.3	53.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.0	32.8	33.0	90.6	90.2	89.6
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.2	19.9	20.0	20.0
All Other	25.7	25.5	25.8	70.7	70.2	69.6
Services	192.3	191.8	191.7	472.7	469.3	463.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.6	9.6	10.0	22.8	22.4	21.7
Personal Services	3.9	4.1	4.0	19.0	19.1	18.5
Business Services	35.6	35.5	35.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.4	27.4	27.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.7	18.6	17.9	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	34.5	34.5	34.3	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.2	29.2	29.2	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	33.4	32.9	33.8	430.9	427.8	423.3
Government	259.2	259.2	259.0	531.2	529.5	529.4
Federal Government	210.3	211.0	211.3	347.2	348.0	345.5
State & Local Government	48.9	48.2	47.7	184.0	181.5	183.9

a/ Preliminary   b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Net losses in the private sector amounted to 2,400 jobs over the year. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined by 1,300. Other losses were registered in Construction (900); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (700); and Manufacturing (100). There was no net change over the year in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. The only private sector industry to post a net gain was Services (600 jobs).

The size of the Federal work force continues to diminish in the District. The number of Federal Government jobs decreased by 1,000 over the year. However, the number of State and Local Government jobs increased by 1,200--bringing the net change in the number of Government jobs to 200 over the year.

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area increased by 9,700 between February and March of this year. Eighty-nine percent of those jobs were in suburban jurisdictions. Eight thousand of the 9,700 additional jobs were in the private sector. Eighty-six percent of those private sector jobs were in the suburbs.

Employment gains were highest in Services (3,400); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,300). The number of jobs in the Construction industry increased by 1,400. More modest gains were registered in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400); and Manufacturing (500). There was no net change in the number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities over the month.

In the public sector, the number of Federal Government jobs declined by 800, but the increase in State and Local Government jobs (2,500) brought the net change in the number of Government jobs to 1,700 over the month--all in the suburbs.

Seasonally adjusted, there was no net change in the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area over the month. This situation suggests that the over the month increase in the number of jobs in the Area was seasonal, and does not necessarily indicate cyclical growth in the Area economy.

For the Metropolitan Area, the upward trend in the over the year comparison of monthly estimates entered its fifth consecutive month in March of this year. The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 15,800 over the year (March 1982 to March 1983). The number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions actually increased by 18,000, but the loss of jobs in the District (2,200 jobs) brought the net change for the Area down to 15,800 jobs.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
March

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	612.2	593.7	591.5	-18.5	-2.2	-20.7
Private	337.6	334.7	332.3	- 2.9	-2.4	- 5.3
Gov't	274.6	259.0	259.2	-15.6	+0.2	-15.4
Federal	226.3	211.3	210.3	-15.0	-1.0	-16.0
D.C.	48.3	47.7	48.9	- 0.6	+1.2	+ 0.6

Between March 1981 and March 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 20,700, including a net decline of 16,000 Federal Government jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
UNADJUSTED AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES
(Thousands of Jobs)

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
District of Columbia			
unadjusted	591.5	590.4	593.7
seasonally adjusted	596.3	597.6	598.5
Metropolitan Area			
unadjusted	1,592.4	1,582.7	1,576.6
seasonally adjusted	1,611.7	1,611.7	1,595.7

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for March 1982 and March 1983 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased over the year from 598,500 to 596,300; while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased from 1,595,700 in March 1982 to 1,611,700 in March 1983.

Private sector jobs in the suburbs increased by 16,400 over the year, but declined in the District by 2,400, bringing the net change for the Area down to 14,000 jobs. While private sector gains in the suburbs covered all industries, the only private sector industry in the District to experience a net increase over the year was Services (600). The Services industry also provided the biggest gain in the suburbs (8,600 jobs).

In Wholesale and Retail Trade, increases in the suburbs (2,400) combined with losses in the District (1,300) to yield a net change of 1,100 jobs in the Area over the year. Net increases were also observed in Manufacturing (3,300); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (200).

Area losses occurred in Construction (800); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (600).

The net change in the number of Government jobs was 1,800 over the year. In the Federal sector, the loss of 1,000 jobs in the District was more than compensated for by the increase of 2,700 jobs in the suburbs. In the State and Local Government sector, the loss of 1,100 jobs in the suburbs was offset by an increase of 1,200 jobs in the District over the year.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March 1983 increased by $18.50 as is reflected in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours increased .8 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 29¢ an hour. Compared to a year ago Average Weekly Earnings have increased $1.22 with Average Weekly Hours showing a drop of .7 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings, are up by .20¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Average Weekly Earnings rose $73.25 while Average Weekly Hours went up 3.9 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up .60¢ an hour. The increase is due to overtime being worked at premium pay.

For the month of March all industries reflected an increased in practically all segments. This was mainly due to the fact that the industries affected by unfavorable weather, less overtime and a shorter work week appear to be bouncing back.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
March, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1982	March 1983	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	364.21	345.71	362.99	38.5	37.7	39.2	9.46	9.17	9.26
Durable Goods	314.38	289.92	311.25	40.1	38.4	41.5	7.84	7.55	7.50
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	310.62	263.53	296.83	36.5	33.7	38.7	a/8.51	g/7.82i/	e/ 7.67
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	339.00	319.58	330.91	41.8	40.3	43.2	a/8.11d/	a/7.93	b/ 7.66
Non-durable Goods	420.62	407.38	406.20	36.8	36.9	37.3	11.43	11.04	10.89
Food & Kindred Products	524.81	451.56	420.86	39.4	35.5	38.4	a/13.32	d/12.72	c/10.96
Printing & Publishing	426.70	423.34	420.71	36.1	37.2	37.1	a/11.82d/	c/11.38d/	a/11.34

Total Production Workers	March '83	February '83	March '82
	32,200	31,600	28,100

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential
e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase
i/ Complete or partial shutdown due to unfavorable weather

Note: Data reflects revision to 1982 Benchmark

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
March 1983

The number of initial claims declined slightly (6.2 percent) in the State program but increased by 50.3 percent in the Federal Program and 48.0 percent in the Ex-Servicemen's Programs between February and March. The number of weeks claimed increased in all programs, but the largest increase (22.1 percent) occured in the Ex-Servicemen's Program. Likewise, all programs experienced increases in the number and amount of benefits paid; increase in the State Program were proportionally greater than in the other programs. A total of $10,838,535 was paid in benefits for all programs in March compared to $8,856,827 in February. The average weekly benefit payment was up marginally in all programs.

				% CHANGE	FROM
	March 1983	Febraury 1983	March 1982	February 1983	March 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,359	3,581	3,533	- 6.2	- 4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	69,513	58,624	73,878	+ 18.6	- 5.9
Number of Benefits Paid	66,600	54,268	72,849	+ 22.7	- 8.6
Amount of Benefits Paid	$9,612,211	$7,812,218	$10,461,416	+ 23.0	- 8.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.33	$143.96	$143.60	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	236	157	703	+ 50.3	- 66.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	6,147	5,364	10,945	+ 14.6	- 43.8
Number of Benefits Paid	6,208	5,313	11,896	+ 16.8	- 47.8
Amount of Benefits Paid	$1,030,286	$ 871,103	$1,878,991	+ 18.3	- 45.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.96	$ 163.96	$157.95	+ 1.2	+ 5.1
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	74	50	63	+ 48.0	+ 17.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,660	1,359	600	+ 22.1	+176.7
Number of Benefits Paid	1,279	1,157	599	+ 10.5	+113.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$196,038	$173,506	$ 81,224	+ 13.0	+141.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$153.27	$149.96	$135.60	+ 2.2	+ 13.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.

6/9/83 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

June 6, 1983

DATA FOR APRIL

The employment situation of District residents improved slightly in April 1983. The number of employed District residents rose from 281,900 in March 1983 to 284,000 in April 1983. The number of unemployed changed very little, dropping from 32,700 in March to 32,500 in April. Consequently, the April 1983 unemployment rate of 10.3 percent was 0.1 percentage point lower than the March 1983 estimate. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate for District residents rose from 10.3 percent in March to 10.8 percent in April. Nationally the (civilian) seasonally adjusted jobless rate declined slightly from 10.3 percent in March 1983 to 10.2 percent in April.

Without a much stronger economic recovery, nationally and locally, the City's employment situation is not likely to show much more improvement for the remainder of this year. The current employment situation for District residents has stabilized as indicated by the short run trend. Compared with a year ago though, there has been little improvement (the paragraph below will highlight these comparisons). Over the year, employment growth has been insufficient to provide employment opportunities for those entering the labor force. This long term trend (year ago comparisons) indicates a worsening employment situation.

Compared with year ago estimates (April 1982 to April 1983) employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were all up. In April 1983, there were 284,000 employed District residents--2,200 more than the previous year. Overall, unemployment of City residents stood at 32,500 in April 1983, up 1,500 from a year earlier. The jobless rate in the City increased from 9.9

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
April 1983

	April b/ 1983	March c/ 1983	April 1982	Net Change From March 1983	Net Change From April 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	316,400	314,600	312,800	1,800	3,600
Total Employment	284,000	281,900	281,800	2,100	2,200
Total Unemployment	32,500	32,700	31,000	- 200	1,500
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.3	10.4	9.9	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.8	10.3	10.4	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,724,400	1,712,000	1,692,700	12,400	31,700
Total Employment	1,640,000	1,620,200	1,597,700	19,800	42,300
Totol Unemployment	84,500	91,900	95,000	-7,400	-10,500
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.4	5.6	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,408,000	1,397,400	1,379,800	10,600	28,200
Total Employment	1,356,000	1,338,200	1,315,900	17,800	40,000
Total Unemployment	52,000	59,200	63,900	-7,200	-11,900
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.2	4.6	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

percent in April 1982 to 10.3 percent in April 1983. The movement in employment is both encouraging and also a source of concern. The encouraging news is that employment is showing positive gains over the year. However, these employment gains were insufficient to provide employment opportunities for all those entering the labor force, thereby causing an increase in the jobless rate over the year. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate increased from 10.4 percent in April 1982 to 10.8 percent in April 1983. The Nation's seasonally adjusted rate rose from 9.2 percent in April 1982 to 10.1 percent in April 1983.

The Metropolitan Area and Suburbs

Unlike the District, the employment situation for Area and in particular suburban residents has improved moderately over the month and year. Total unemployment in the Area declined from 91,900 in March to 84,500 in April 1983, while employment rose from 1,620,200 to 1,640,000 over the month. The jobless rate showed moderate improvement by dropping 0.5 percentage point--for an April rate of 4.9 percent. Improvements in the employment situation of suburban residents are even more evident. Total unemployment was down (12.2 percent) over the month--for an April estimate of 52,000. Employment was up (1.3 percent) over the month--for an April estimate of 1,356,000. As a result of rising employment and declining employment, the jobless rate for suburban residents was 3.7 percent in April 1983, 0.5 percentage point lower than the previous month.

The long run trend (over the year comparison) like the short run trend shows continued improvement in the employment situation of Area and suburban residents. Since April 1982, Area and suburban employment has risen by 42,300 and 40,000 respectively. Over the year, Area unemployment dropped by 10,500. The drop in suburban unemployment was even more pronounced, declining by 11,900 between April 1982 and April 1983. The jobless rates in the Area and suburbs have declined by 0.7 and 0.9 percentage points respectively since April 1982.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 2,900 between March and April of this year. More than 72 percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest increase was in the Services industry (1,500 jobs), where Health Services, Legal Services, and Educational Services were growth leaders.

More modest gains were observed in other industries: Wholesale and Retail Trade (300); Transportation, Communications, and Public, Utilities (200); and Manufacturing (100). There was no net change over the month in Construction and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

The number of jobs in the public sector increased by 800 over the month: 500 Federal Government jobs and 300 jobs in State and Local Government.

The prolonged downward trend in monthly estimates compared to a year ago entered its seventh consecutive month in April. Between April 1982 and April 1983, the number of jobs in the District declined by 800. The good news is that this is the smallest over the year net decline in monthly estimates since November 1976.

For the fourth consecutive month, monthly estimates of the number of jobs in the District's private sector have declined in over the year comparisons. Between April 1982 and April 1983, the number of private sector jobs declined by 2,100. The greatest decline occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,200), where employment in the Retail Trade sector diminished by 800 jobs over the year. The number of Construction jobs declined by 700, while Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities declined by 300 jobs. The only private sector industry to show a net increase over the year was Services (100). There was no net change over the year in Manufacturing and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

The number of Government jobs increased by 1,300 between April 1982 and April 1983. This is the first positive net change in over the year comparisons of monthly estimates of Government employment since January 1981.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the District decreased by 700 jobs over the month, indicating that the aforementioned over the month increase in the number of jobs was due to seasonal fluctuations rather than cyclical improvement in the City's labor market.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	April a/ 1983	March b/ 1983	April 1982	April a/ 1983	March b/ 1983	April 1982
TOTAL	594.0	591.1	594.8	1,601.2	1,593.5	1,583.8
Total Private Sector	334.5	332.4	336.6	1,069.6	1,062.5	1,054.6
Manufacturing	13.5	13.4	13.5	62.0	61.5	58.8
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.8	4.6	4.9
Printing & Publishing	10.7	10.7	10.5	23.4	23.4	22.5
All Others	2.1	2.0	2.2	33.8	33.5	31.4
Construction	9.9	9.9	10.6	66.3	64.7	65.8
Public Utilities	25.5	25.3	25.8	73.6	73.1	73.2
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
Other Transportation	4.5	4.3	4.8	29.9	29.6	28.9
Communication & Public Utilities	17.6	17.6	17.6	39.3	39.2	39.8
Trade	58.8	58.5	60.0	300.6	299.4	299.6
Wholesale	9.8	10.0	10.2	58.9	58.5	57.2
Retail	49.0	48.5	49.8	241.7	240.9	242.4
General Merchandise	5.8	5.7	5.8	34.3	34.4	35.0
Food	4.1	4.2	4.2	30.9	30.7	30.9
Automotive	2.1	2.0	2.1	26.5	26.4	26.7
Apparel & Accessories	4.4	4.6	4.7	17.8	17.9	18.2
Eating & Drinking	22.9	22.4	22.9	78.0	77.0	77.7
Miscellaneous	9.7	9.6	10.1	54.2	54.5	53.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.0	33.0	33.0	90.9	90.6	90.0
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.2	19.8	19.9	20.1
All Other	25.7	25.7	25.8	71.1	70.7	69.9
Services	193.8	192.3	193.7	476.2	473.2	467.2
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.8	9.6	10.1	23.2	22.8	22.2
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.1	19.1	19.0	18.6
Business Services	35.7	35.6	35.3	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.8	27.4	1/ 27.7	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.0	18.7	18.2	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	34.8	34.5	34.9	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.2	29.2	29.4	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	33.6	33.4	34.0	433.9	431.4	426.4
Government	259.5	258.7	258.2	531.6	531.0	529.2
Federal Government	210.3	209.8	209.8	347.2	346.7	345.9
State & Local Government	49.2	48.9	48.4	184.4	184.3	183.3

1/ Strike a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Washington Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area increased by 7,700 between March and April of this year. Sixty-two percent of these jobs were in the suburbs; 92 percent were in the private sector.

The number of Services industry jobs increased by 3,000 over the month. The number of Construction jobs increased by 1,600--all in the suburbs. Wholesale and Retail Trade followed with an additional 1,200 jobs over the month. Seventy-five percent of the new jobs in that industry were in the suburbs.

Other over the month increases occurred in Manufacturing (500); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (500); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (300).

In the public sector, Area jobs increased by 600 (800 in the District and -200 in the suburbs).

Over the year (April 1982 to April 1983) the number of Area jobs rose by 17,400. The net change in suburban jurisdictions was 18,200; in the District, -800.

The number of private sector jobs increased by 15,000--17,100 in the suburbs and -2,100 in the District. The number of Services industry jobs increased by 9,000 over the year--99 percent of them in the suburbs. The number of Manufacturing jobs increased by 3,200, but growth was limited to suburban jurisdictions. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined by 1,200 in the District, but rose by 2,200 in the suburbs, for an Area net gain of 1,000 over the year. Other gains were recorded in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (900); Construction (500); and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (400). In suburban jurisdictions the number of Construction jobs increased by 1,200.

In the public sector, the number of jobs increased by 2,400 over the year--1,300 Federal Government jobs and 1,100 State and Local Government jobs. Sixty-two percent of the increase in Federal Government jobs were in the suburbs; 73 percent of the increase in State and Local Government jobs were in the District of Columbia.

As in the District, the increase in the number of Area jobs between March and April of this year was due to seasonal growth patterns, inasmuch as seasonally adjusted estimates indicate a decline of 11,700 jobs over the month. We are still awaiting signs of a sustained cyclical upswing in Area labor market growth.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8
			*

*Less than one tenth of one percent

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
April

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	613.1	594.8	594.0	−18.3	−0.8	−19.1
Private	340.3	336.6	334.5	− 3.7	−2.1	− 5.8
Gov't	272.8	258.2	259.5	−14.6	+1.3	−13.3
Federal	224.8	209.8	210.3	−15.0	+0.5	−14.5
D.C.	48.0	48.4	49.2	+ 0.4	+0.8	+ 1.2

Between April 1981 and April 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 19,100, including a net decline of 14,500 Federal Government jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
UNADJUSTED AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES
(Thousands of Jobs)

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
District of Columbia			
unadjusted	594.0	591.1	594.8
seasonally adjusted	595.2	595.9	596.0
Metropolitan Area			
unadjusted	1,601.2	1,593.5	1,583.8
seasonally adjusted	1,601.2	1,612.9	1,583.8

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for April 1982 and April 1983 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia decreased by 800 over the year, while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 17,400. This means that the number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions increased by 18,200 over the year.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1983 decreased by $2.88 as is reflected in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight drop of .1 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings decreased .5¢ an hour.

The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Production, with Weekly Earnings dropping $59.65. The Weekly Hours were down 4.3 of an hour. Hourly Earnings decreased 9¢ an hour. The decrease was mainly due to less overtime at premium pay being worked as well as an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees.

The largest over-all increase took place in the printing and publishing industry. The Average Weekly Earnings increased by $10.35, with Weekly Hours showing a .7 of an hour increase. Hourly Earnings, however, went up 6¢ an hour. There were a larger number of production workers working on straight time pay which had the greatest impact on the industry.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
April, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	363.39	366.27	361.57	38.7	38.8	38.1	9.39	9.44	9.49
Durable Goods	305.78	318.68	305.69	41.1	40.7	39.7	7.44	a/7.83b/	7.70
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	328.80	309.89	312.02	41.1	36.5	39.9	c/8.00	a/8.49	f/7.82
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	333.33	338.21	314.77	41.0	41.6	41.2	8.13	a/8.13b/	7.64
Non-durable Goods	413.09	415.47	407.00	36.3	36.8	36.7	11.38	11.29	11.09
Food & Kindred Products	456.75	516.40	452.80	35.0	39.3	38.9	c/13.05	a/13.14	a/11.64
Printing & Publishing	430.19	419.84	415.15	36.8	36.1	36.1	11.69	a/11.63d/	d/11.50

Total Production Workers	April '83	March '83	April '82
	32,300	32,300	28,200

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential
e/ Strike f/ Strike over g/ Shorter work week h/Seasonal increase
i/ Complete or partial shutdown due to unfavorable weather

Note: Data reflects revision to 1982 Benchmark

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
April 1983

Unemployment Insurance activities were down in all three major programs between March and April 1983. The exception to this was the slight rise in average weekly benefits payments (0.6 percent) in the Ex-Servicemen's Program. Initial claims in the Federal Program showed significant declines, falling 22.0 percent over the month followed by declines of 13.4 oercent and 6.8 percent in the State UI and Ex-Servicemen's Programs respectively. The number of weeks claimed dropped significantly in all three programs--20.4 percent in the Ex-Servicemen's Program; 21.6 percent in the Federal Program and 23.9 percent in the State UI Program. Total benefits paid dropped 25.7 percent between March and April 1983--to a total of $8,052,194 in April 1983. The average weekly benefit payment was down slightly in all but the Ex-Servicemen's Program.

				% CHANGE FROM	
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	March 1983	April 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,909	3,359	3,149	- 13.4	- 7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	52,866	69,513	59,568	- 23.9	- 11.3
Number of Benefits Paid	49,886	66,600	61,810	- 25.1	- 19.3
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,139,848	$9,612,211	$ 8,884,686	- 25.7	- 19.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.12	$144.33	$143.74	- 0.8	- 0.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	184	236	443	- 22.0	- 58.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,817	6,147	8,382	- 21.6	- 42.5
Number of Benefits Paid	4,570	6,208	10,920	- 26.4	- 58.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$ 755,424	$1,030,286	$1,736,998	- 26.7	- 56.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.30	$ 165.96	$159.07	- 0.4	+ 3.9
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	69	74	39	- 6.8	+ 76.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,322	1,660	477	- 20.4	+177.1
Number of Benefits Paid	1,018	1,279	530	- 20.4	+ 92.1
Amount of Benefits Paid	$156,922	$196,038	$ 72,993	- 20.0	+115.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.15	$153.27	$137.72	+ 0.6	+ 11.9

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

July 13, 1983

Unemployment up in the District

The unemployment rate in the District increased slightly in May 1983, by one tenth of one percent to 10.4 percent. The number of employed District residents declined from 284,100 in April 1983 to 283,900 in May 1983. The number of unemployed District residents rose by 500 over the month from 32,600 to 33,100. Consequently, the May 1983 unemployment rate of 10.4 percent was 0.1 percentage point higher than the April 1983 estimate. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate for the District declined from 10.8 percent in April 1983 to 10.6 percent in May 1983. Nationally, the (civilian) seasonally adjusted jobless rate declined slightly from 10.2 percent in April 1983 to 10.1 percent in May 1983.

Compared with year ago estimates (May 1982 to May 1983) employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were all up. In May 1983, there were 283,900 employed District residents--900 more than the previous year. Total unemployment of District residents was estimated at 33,100 in May 1983, up 1,900 from a year earlier. The jobless rate in the City increased from 9.9 percent in May 1982 to 10.4 percent in May 1983. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate increased between May 1982 and May 1983 from 10.4 percent to 10.6 percent. The Nation's seasonally adjusted rate rose from 9.4 percent in May 1982 to 10.1 percent in May 1983.

A downward trend in unemployment is becoming evident on the national level but not in the District of Columbia. Since January 1983, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
May 1983

	May b/ 1983	April c/ 1983	May 1982	Net Change From April 1983	Net Change From May 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	317,000	316,700	314,200	300	2,800
Total Employment	283,900	284,100	283,000	- 200	900
Total Unemployment	33,100	32,600	31,200	500	1,900
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.4	10.3	9.9	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.6	10.8	10.4	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,743,000	1,726,800	1,710,300	16,200	32,700
Total Employment	1,660,100	1,641,800	1,613,500	18,300	46,600
Totol Unemployment	82,900	84,900	96,800	-2,000	-13,900
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.9	5.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,426,000	1,410,100	1,396,100	15,900	29,900
Total Employment	1,376,200	1,357,700	1,330,500	18,500	45,700
Total Unemployment	49,800	52,400	65,600	-2,600	-15,800
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.7	4.7	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

the nation fell from 10.4 percent to 10.1 percent in May 1983. In the District, on the other hand, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose slightly from 10.5 percent in January 1983 to 10.6 percent in May 1983. The stability of the District's rate in light of the declining national rate and the falling rate in the Metropolitan Area in particular suggests labor market problems for D.C. residents unrelated to the recession of 1981 - 1982. Decreases in the unemployment rate among District residents are expected to lag behind national declines in the unemployment rate as it has in previous recessions.

Historically, improvements in the level and rate of unemployment in the District have lagged for behind national improvements after a recession. For example, in the 1974-75 recession the national unemployment rate began to decline in 1975. In the District, however, unemployment continued to increase through 1976 and did not reach its peak until 1977. Two years after the nation. Underlying factors indicate a repeat of the 1976-77 experience with potentially increasing unemployment for the remainder of this year and into 1984.

The employment situation of Area residents and in particular suburban residents continues to show improvements over the month and over the year. Area unemployment declined from 84,900 in April 1983 to 82,900 in May 1983. Employment of Area residents rose from 1,641,800 to 1,660,100 between April and May 1983. The Area jobless rate showed slight improvements dropping from 4.9 percent to 4.8 percent over the month. For suburban residents improvements in their employment situation has been much stronger. Between April and May 1983 the number of employed suburbans resident rose by 18,500 while unemployment declined by 2,600. As a result of rising employment and declining unemployment, the suburban jobless rate dropped from 3.7 percent to 3.5 percent.

The long run comparisons (May 1982 to May 1983) show moderate to strong improvement in the employment situation, especially for suburban residents. Since May 1982, Area and suburban employment rose by 46,600 and 45,700, respectively. On another positive note, Area unemployment declined by 13,900 while suburban unemployment dropped by 15,800 over the year. Since May 1982 the unemployment rates in the Area and suburbs have dropped by 0.9 percentage point and 1.2 percentage points, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 400 between April and May of this year--the fourth consecutive monthly increase. However, the net change in the level of private sector employment was negative (-1,100 jobs) for the first time since January 1983. The Services industry, which usually sets the pace for the private sector, reported small losses in each of its sectors except Health Services, where there was no net change over the month. The total net change in the number of Services industry jobs was -1,100 in May.

In other private sector industries, changes ranged from modest to nil. A loss of 100 jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities was offset by a gain of 100 Construction jobs, but there were no net changes in Manufacturing; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate over the month.

Public sector growth (1,500 jobs) accounted for the modest over the month increase in the number of District jobs. Federal Government employment experienced its largest monthly gain (2,000 jobs) since June 1981. Although seasonal in nature, this was the largest monthly increase in Federal Government employment during a non-summer month since May 1979. On the other hand, the level of State and Local Government employment in the District declined by 500 jobs in May.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Distirct increased by 1,000 over the month. This was the first positive over the month change in seasonally adjusted estimates since November 1982. Despite the hopeful nature of this development, the approach of the summer jobs season and the influx of summer jobs seekers into the labor market tempers our optimism somewhat.

The seven-month long downward trend in monthly estimates compared to a year ago was finally interrupted in May, when the number of jobs increased by 1,200 between May 1982 and May 1983. As was the case with over the month changes, positive movement in the public sector accounted for the increase. The number of Federal Government jobs increased by 2,700, and State and Local Government employment increased by 100, for a net increase of 2,800 Government jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in Thousands)

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INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May a/ 1983	April b/ 1983	May 1982	May a/ 1983	April b/ 1983	May 1982
TOTAL	594.5	594.1	593.3	1,612.4	1,602.9	1,591.7
Total Private Sector	333.5	334.6	335.1	1,077.6	1,070.4	1,060.0
Manufacturing	13.6	13.6	13.6	62.2	62.1	59.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.7	4.7	4.9
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.8	10.6	23.3	23.4	22.7
All Other	2.1	2.1	2.2	34.2	34.0	31.7
Construction	10.0	9.9	10.6	69.1	66.5	67.7
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.5	25.7	74.2	73.8	73.2
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Other Transportation	4.4	4.5	4.7	30.2	30.0	29.1
Communication & Public Utilities	17.6	17.6	17.6	39.6	39.4	39.6
Trade	58.8	58.8	59.9	303.6	301.4	301.5
Wholesale	9.8	9.8	10.3	59.1	59.1	57.2
Retail	49.0	49.0	49.6	244.5	242.3	244.3
General Merchandise	5.7	5.8	5.7	33.8	34.4	34.9
Food	4.0	4.1	4.1	31.4	30.8	31.0
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.1	26.8	26.5	26.9
Apparel & Accessories	4.4	4.4	4.7	17.8	17.7	18.1
Eating & Drinking	23.1	22.9	23.0	79.7	78.0	79.1
Miscellaneous	9.7	9.7	10.0	55.0	54.9	54.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.0	33.0	33.1	91.7	91.0	90.3
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.2	19.9	19.9	20.1
All Other	25.7	25.7	25.9	71.8	71.1	70.2
Services	192.7	193.8	192.2	476.8	475.6	468.0
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.7	9.8	10.0	23.4	23.1	22.8
Personal Services	3.7	3.9	3.9	18.2	18.9	18.1
Business Services	35.8	35.7	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	27.8	27.8	2/ 27.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	18.8	19.0	18.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational Services	34.4	34.8	34.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	29.1	29.2	29.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services & Mining	33.4	33.6	33.6	435.2	433.6	2/ 427.1
Government	261.0	259.5	258.2	534.8	532.5	531.7
Federal Government	212.3	210.3	209.6	349.5	347.2	348.2
State & Local Government	48.7	49.2	48.6	185.3	185.3	183.5

2/ Strike Over a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Departmen of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Conversely, monthly estimates of the number of jobs in the District's private sector declined over the year for the fifth consecutive month. Between May 1982 and May 1983, the number of private sector jobs declined by 1,600. The decline in Wholesale and Retail Trade (-1,100) accounted for most of the decrease. This marks the eighth consecutive month of over the year declines in Wholesale and Retail Trade employment. Declines in other industries were more modest: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-100); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-300); and Construction (-600). There was no net change over the year in Manufacturing. The only private sector industry to record a net gain over the year was Services (500).

Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 9,500 between April and May 1983. Ninety-six percent of those jobs were in the suburbs. The number of private sector jobs in the suburbs were up by 8,300, but declines in the District brought the Area net change down to 7,200 jobs. In suburban jurisdictions, growth leaders were Construction (2,500); Services (2,300); and Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,200). Smaller gains were realized in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (700); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (500); and Manufacturing (100). The Retail Trade sector accounted for all of the increase in Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Due to declines in the District, Area increases in Services (1,200) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (400) were smaller than in the suburbs. In Manufacturing; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Area and suburban growth estimates were identical, as the there was no change over the month in Distirct estimates for those industries. The number of Construction jobs in the Area increased by 2,600 over the month. Ninety-six percent of those jobs were in the suburbs.

In the public sector, an increase of 1,500 jobs in the District and 800 jobs in the suburbs yielded an Area net increase of 2,300 Government jobs in the Area over the month. This net gain is attributed to the Federal Government sector inasmuch as suburban gains in the State and Local Government sector (500) were offset by a matching loss in the District.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by only 4,700 over the month, indicating that approximately 51 percent of the increase in Area jobs between April and May was due to seasonal growth.

Over the year (May 1982 to May 1983) the number of jobs in the Area increased by 20,700--94.2 percent of which were in the suburbs. In the private sector, District losses (-1,600) and suburban gains (19,200) yieled an Area net gain of 17,600 jobs.

In suburban jurisdictions, growth leaders were Services (8,300); Wholesale and Retail Trade (3,200); Manufacturing (2,900); Construction (2,000); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,500); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,300). Although Retail Trade is still the larger sector, 75 percent of the growth in Wholesale and Retail Trade over the year occurred in the Wholesale Trade sector.

Due to declines in all District private sector industries except Services, Area estimates of growth in these industries were somewhat lower than growth estimates for suburban jurisdictions: Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,100); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,400); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,000). In Manufacturing, all Area growth (2,900) occurred in the suburbs. The number of jobs in the Services industry increased by 8,800 over the year. In the public sector, the number of jobs increased by 3,100 over the year. Ninety percent of those jobs were in the District. Federal Government employment increased by 2,700 in the District, but declined by 1,400 in the suburbs, yielding a net increase of 1,300 Federal jobs in the Area. In State and Local Government, however, 94 percent of the increase (1,800 jobs) occurred in suburban jurisdictions. In the District the number of State and Local Government jobs increased by 100 over the year.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8 *

*Less than one tenth of one percent

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
May

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM:		
				1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	610.6	593.3	594.5	-17.3	-1.2	-16.1
Private	337.7	335.1	333.5	- 2.6	-1.6	- 4.2
Gov't	272.9	258.2	261.0	-14.7	+2.8	-11.9
Federal	224.8	209.6	212.3	-15.2	+2.7	-12.5
D.C.	48.1	48.6	48.7	+ 0.5	+0.1	+ 0.6

Between May 1981 and May 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 16,100, including a net decline of 12,500 Federal Government jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK
UNADJUSTED AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES
(Thousands of Jobs)

	May. 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982
District of Columbia			
unadjusted	594.5	594.1	593.3
seasonally adjusted	596.3	595.3	595.1
Metropolitan Area			
unadjusted	1,612.4	1,602.9	1,591.7
seasonally adjusted	1,607.6	1,602.9	1,586.9

Seasonal adjustments are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur annually in a time series (in this case, employment estimates). Seasonal adjustment gives a more realistic picture of the long term trends by compensating for such influences as summer school closing and holiday hiring. A comparison of seasonally adjusted estimates for May 1982 and May 1983 indicates that the number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 1,200 over the year, while the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 20,700. This means that the number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions increased by 19,500 over the year.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1983 increased by $6.25 as reflected in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours dropped .2 of an hour. The Average Hourly Earnings were up 21¢ an hour. Compared to a year ago the Average Weekly Hourly Earnings have increased $50.00. The Average Weekly Hours, however, show a decrease of .5 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings have gone up 25¢ an hour.

Over the month Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed the largest increase, with Weekly Earnings going by $27.73. Weekly Hours increased 1.6 an hour, while Hourly Earnings were up 35¢ an hour. The over-all increase was due to overtime being worked at premium pay.

Compared to a year ago Weekly Earnings have increased by $37.77, with Weekly Hours showing a 2.3 an hour decrease. Hourly Earnings increased 46¢ an hour. As is noticeable there was no significant decrease in the published industries.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
April, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	371.13	364.88	366.13	38.7	38.9	39.2	9.59	9.38	9.34
Durable Goods	322.36	299.30	310.31	40.6	41.0	41.1	7.94	7.30	7.55
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	356.12	328.39	318.35	42.7	41.1	40.4	a/8.34	c/7.99	7.88
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	338.23	333.33	319.01	40.8	41.0	41.7	10/8.29	8.13	7.65
Non-durable Goods	423.77	417.61	412.13	36.5	36.6	37.5	11.61	11.41	10.99
Food & Kindred Products	476.14	456.75	444.48	35.8	35.0	37.7	a/13.30j/	c/13.05	g/11.79
Printing & Publishing	442.75	439.64	423.00	37.3	37.1	37.5	11.87	11.85	11.28

Total Production Workers	May '83	April '83	May '82
	32,300	32,300	28,500

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in amount of shift work with pay differential
e/ Strike f Strike over g/ Shorter work week
h/ Seasonal increase i/ Complete or partial shutdown due to unfavorable weather

Note: Data reflects revision to 1982 Benchmark

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
May 1983

Unemployment Insurance activities in the State UI Program and the Federal Program showed sligh to modest change between April and May 1983. Conversely most UI activities in the Ex-Servicemen's Program showed significant changes over the month. Initial Claims taken and weeks claim were down slightly in the State Program while average weekly benefits increased slightly in th Federal Program. Initial Claims taken in the Ex-Servicemen's Program rose moderately over the month with significant declines being posted in weeks claimed, the number of benefits paid, an the amount of benefits paid. Large changes in various UI activities in the Federal and Ex-Servicemen's Program were registered over the year. All activities in the Ex-Servicemen's Program were up over the year; while all UI Activities in the Federal Program, except AWBP, declined significantly over the year. UI activities in the State Program showed slight to modest changing over the year.

	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	% CHANGE FROM April 1983	May 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,905	2,909	2,901	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	52,781	52,866	52,529	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Number of Benefits Paid	51,224	49,886	52,534	+ 2.7	- 2.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,381,812	$7,139,848	$ 7,518,668	+ 3.4	- 1.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.11	$143.12	$143.12	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	188	184	319	+ 2.2	- 41.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,745	4,817	7,420	- 1.5	- 36.1
Number of Benefits Paid	4,768	4,570	9,718	+ 4.3	- 50.9
Amount of Benefits Paid	$ 790,142	$ 755,424	$1,554,854	+ 4.6	- 49.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.72	$ 165.30	$160.00	+ 0.3	+ 3.6
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	70	69	37	+ 1.4	+ 89.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,183	1,322	411	- 10.5	+187.8
Number of Benefits Paid	876	1,018	417	- 13.9	+110.1
Amount of Benefits Paid	$135,703	$156,922	$ 58,695	- 13.5	+131.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.91	$154.15	$140.76	+ 0.5	+ 10.1

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

August 8, 1983

District Unemployment Rate Up Slightly in June

The District's unemployment rate advanced from 10.5 percent to 11.0 percent between May and June 1983. Slower than usual seasonal industry employment growth, an influx of recent high school and college graduates and students and other seasonal workers entering the labor force contributed to the 0.5 percentage point rise in the unemployment rate. Over the month the number of District industry jobs increased 0.4 percent. In June 1983 the number of employed District residents was 288,300--an increase of 4,300 over the month (or 1.5 percent). Unemployment in the District was estimated at 35,500 in June 1983, 2,300 more than the previous month (an increase of 6.9 percent). Seasonally adjusted, the District's jobless rate dropped from 10.7 percent in May 1983 to 10.2 percent in June 1983. Nationally, the (civilian) seasonally adjusted jobless rate dropped marginally from 10.1 percent to 10.0 percent between May and June 1983.

Compared with year ago estimates (June 1982) employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were all up. Since June 1982, the number of employed District residents rose by 3,600--a 1.3 percent increase. Over the same period the number of unemployed jumped by 2,100 or 6.3 percent. The unemployment rate increased from 10.5 percent in June 1982 to 11.0 percent in June 1983. To date, job growth (1.3) in the District has not kept pace with the rising labor force (1.8 percent) with the subsequent rise of 0.9 percentage point in the jobless rate over the year. Accounting for seasonal factors, the jobless rate increased from 9.6 percent to 10.2 percent between June 1982 and June 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
June 1983

	June b/ 1983	May c/ 1983	June 1982	Net Change From May 1983	Net Change From June 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	323,800	317,200	318,100	6,500	5,600
Total Employment	288,300	284,000	284,700	4,300	3,600
Total Unemployment	35,500	33,200	33,400	2,300	2,100
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	11.0	10.5	10.5	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.2	10.7	9.6	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,781,100	1,743,100	1,728,600	38,000	52,500
Total Employment	1,691,300	1,660,200	1,625,500	31,100	65,800
Total Unemployment	89,800	83,000	103,100	6,800	-13,300
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.8	6.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,457,400	1,425,900	1,410,500	31,500	46,900
Total Employment	1,403,100	1,376,200	1,340,800	26,900	62,300
Total Unemployment	54,300	49,700	69,800	4,600	-15,500
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.5	5.0	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

The unemployment rate in the Metropolitan Area stood at 5.0 percent in June 1983, up from 4.8 percent in May 1983. Like in the District, the influx of recent high school and college graduates, youth, and other seasonal workers into the Area labor force contributed to the the rise in the Area jobless rate over the month. Similar increases were also evident in the suburbs where the jobless rate rose from 3.5 percent in May 1983 to 3.7 percent in June 1983. Area employment increased from 1,660,200 to 1,691,300 while suburban employment rose from 1,376,200 to 1,403,100 between May and June 1983. Unemployment in the Area and suburbs was up also over the month. Area unemployment rose by 6,800 to 89,800 and suburban unemployment rose by 4,600 to 54,300 over the month.

The employment situation of Area and suburban residents continue to show strong improvements when compared to year ago estimates. Since June 1982, Area and suburban employment rose by 65,800 and 62,300 respectively. Similar improvements were evident on the unemployment side, where the number of unemployed Area and suburban residents declined by 13,300 and 15,500 respectively over the year. With the subsequent rise in employment and fall in unemployment, the Area and suburban jobless rates dropped by 1.0 percentage point and 1.3 percentage points respectively between June 1982 and June 1983.

District of Columbia: Industrial Employment

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 2,300 between May and June of this year--the fifth consecutive monthly increase. Since January 1983, total employment in the District has increased 2.0 percent--approximately 12,000 jobs. This over the month increase is, much smaller than that experienced in years past. Between 1977 and 1982 the May - June change in total industry employment in the District has averaged 4,200 jobs. This relatively small change in total industry employment over the month was paced by growth in the public sector (2,300) as total private sector employment showed no change over the month. The increase in public sector employment was distributed unevenly between Federal and State and Local government. The increase in Federal government (1,900) accounted for over 82 percent of the growth in the Government sector. The largely seasonal decline of 2,600 jobs in Educational Services offset the small gains (1,300) in the other Services sectors. This resulted in an overall decline of 1,300 jobs in the Services industry. In other private sector industries, changes ranged from small to nil. The total growth (1,300) of jobs in Construction (100); Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (200); Trade (600); and Finance Insurance, and Real Estate (400) was offset by the decline of 1,300 jobs in the Services industry resulting in no change in private sector employment over the month.

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by a mere 600 jobs between June 1982 and June 1983. This was the second consecutive increase in monthly estimates when compared to a year ago estimates. This gain in total employment over the year, like over the month was paced by gains in the public sector. Public sector employment increased by 1,700 jobs--all in the Federal Government.

The District's private sector continues to experience difficults as employment declined over the year for the sixth consecutive month. The total number of private sector jobs declined by 1,100 between June 1982 and June 1983 in the District. The only exception was the Services industry where employment increased by 500 jobs over the year.

The over the year declines were concentrated in Wholesale and Retail Trade (700). This industry has declined for the ninth consecutive month of over the year comparisons. Other private sector declines were more modest and evenly distributed: Manufacturing (-100); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-200); and Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities each (-300).

Metropolitan Area: Industrial Employment

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 13,400 between May and June 1983. This increase is below the six-year (1977-1982) average May - June average increase of 16,600 jobs, but just above the recessionary years (1980-1981) average increase of 12,400 jobs. Eighty-three percent of this monthly increase was in the surburbs. Unlike the District, increases in total Area employment was due to increases in the private sector. Over the month total private industry employment rose by 13,600 jobs while public sector employment declined by 200. In the suburbs private sector employment increased 13,600, accounting for the total net change in private sector employment in the area. The largest over the month increase occurred in the Services industry where employment increased by 4,700.

Other growth leaders in the Area were Construction (3,700) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,200). Somewhat more modest gains were registered in Manufacturing (800) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,400).

Over the year (June 1982 to June 1983) the number of jobs in the Area increased by 23,300--97.4 of which were in the suburbs. Gains in Federal Government employment (1,300) were offset by declines in State and Local Govenment (-1,800) resulting in a net decline in total Government employment of 500. The over the year gains in private sector employment totalled 23,800. All private industry groups shared in these over the year gains. Employment opportunities increased by 700 in Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities; 1,300 in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; 3,000 in Manufacturing; 4,100 in Wholesale and Retail Trade; 4,800 in Construction; and 9,900 in Services. All private sectors within each industry group did not share in these over the year gains. Within Manufacturing employment was down by 200 in Food and Kindred Products over the year. In Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities, Railroad employment was down 100 and Communications and Public Utilities employment was down 200 between June 1982 and June 1983. Within Wholesale and Retail Trade, General Merchandise Stores employment dropped by 700 jobs over the year. While in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, employment in the Banking sector declined by 400 jobs between June 1982 and June 1983.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in Thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June a/ 1983	May b/ 1983	June 1982	June a/ 1983	May b/ 1983	June 1982
TOTAL	597.0	594.7	596.4	1,625.7	1,612.3	1,602.4
Total Private Sector	333.7	333.7	334.8	1,091.3	1,077.7	1,067.5
Manufacturing	13.6	13.6	13.7	63.1	62.3	60.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.8	4.7	5.0
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.8	10.8	23.6	23.3	22.8
All Other	2.1	2.1	2.1	34.7	34.3	32.3
Construction	10.1	10.0	10.4	73.0	69.3	68.2
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.6	25.4	25.9	74.9	74.1	74.2
Interstate Railroads	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Other Transportation	4.5	4.4	4.8	30.8	30.1	29.8
Communication & Public Utilities	17.6	17.6	17.7	39.7	39.6	39.9
Trade	59.5	58.9	60.2	306.3	304.1	302.2
Wholesale	10.1	9.8	10.3	59.3	59.2	57.2
Retail	49.4	49.1	49.9	247.0	244.9	245.0
General Merchandise	5.7	5.7	5.7	34.4	34.1	35.1
Food	4.0	4.0	4.1	31.4	31.4	31.1
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.1	26.9	26.8	26.9
Apparel & Accessories	4.5	4.4	4.7	17.9	17.8	17.7
Eating & Drinking	23.3	23.2	23.2	80.7	79.7	79.9
Miscellaneous	9.8	9.7	10.1	55.7	55.1	54.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.4	33.0	33.6	93.1	91.7	91.8
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.4	20.0	19.9	20.4
All Other	26.1	25.7	26.2	73.1	71.8	71.4
Services	191.5	192.8	191.0	480.9	476.2	471.0
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.8	9.7	10.1	23.8	23.3	23.6
Personal Services	3.9	3.7	4.1	18.2	18.0	18.5
Business Services	36.0	35.8	35.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	27.8	27.8	27.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	19.5	18.8	18.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational Services	31.9	34.5	31.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	29.1	29.1	29.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services & Mining	33.5	33.4	33.9	438.9	434.9	428.9
Government	263.3	261.0	261.6	534.4	534.6	534.9
Federal Government	214.2	212.3	212.5	355.2	349.5	353.9
State & Local Government	49.1	48.7	49.1	179.2	185.1	181.0

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8
			*

*Less than one tenth of one percent

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June 1983 decreased by $4.56. Average Weekly Hours were down .4 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings showed a 2¢ an hour decrease. In comparison to this time last year Weekly Earnings show an increase of $7.37. Weekly Hours have gone up .7 of an hour, with Hourly Earnings showing only a 2¢ an hour increase.

The most significant increase took place in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings rose by $65.83, with Weekly Hours increasing 3.5 hours. The Hourly Earnings were up by .49 an hour. The increase was due to a large amount of overtime being worked at premium pay as well as a significant increase in business which was other than seasonal.

A substantial decrease occurred in Printing and Publishing. Average Weekly Earnings dropped $42.26, with Weekly Hours dropping 2.2 hours. Hourly Earnings were down by 46¢ an hour. Less overtime and less business throughout the industry was the major cause.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
June, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	367.77	372.33	360.40	39.0	39.4	38.3	9.43	9.45	9.41
Durable Goods	332.31	326.36	309.32	41.8	41.0	40.7	7.95	7.96	7.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	346.44	336.94	290.12	42.3	41.7	39.1	a/8.19	a/8.08	c/7.42g/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	342.79	338.23	320.62	41.4	40.8	41.0	8.28	j/8.29	a/7.82
Non-durable Goods	406.33	424.88	404.72	35.8	37.6	36.2	11.35	11.30	11.18
Food & Kindred Products	541.35	475.52	469.39	39.2	35.7	36.7	a/13.81j/	a/13.32j/	b/12.79
Printing & Publishing	400.49	442.75	405.20	35.1	37.3	35.7	c/11.41k/	11.87	a/11.35

	June '83	May '83	June '82
Total Production Workers	32,900	32,500	28,800

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
g/ Shorter work week j/ More business (other than seasonal)
k/ Less business (other than seasonal)

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM
June 1983

Initial Claims in the State U.I. Program increased slightly more than one third from May to June, and nearly nine percent in the Program for Ex-Servicemen. In most of the remaining activities, the monthly levels declined. From one year ago, the same downward trend evidenced itself for the STate U.I. and Federal Programs, but activities were up substantially in the Ex-Servicemens Program from last year.

The Average weekly benefit payment for the State Program has remained near $140.00 for the past year, whereas the Federal Program has been nearer $165.00.

				% Change From	
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	May 1983	June 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,975	2,905	4,336	+ 36.8	- 8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	50,784	52,781	64,404	- 3.8	- 21.1
Number of Weeks Compensated	49,843	51,224	60,506	- 2.7	- 17.6
Amount of Benefits Paid	$7,157,900	$7,381,812	$8,463,084	- 3.0	- 15.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.61	$144.11	$139.87	- 0.3	+ 2.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b					
Initial Claims Taken	190	188	418	+ 1.1	- 54.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,819	4,745	10,617	+ 1.6	- 54.6
Number of Weeks Compensated	4,699	4,768	10,791	- 1.4	- 56.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$768,385	$790,142	$1,795,271	- 2.8	- 57.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.52	$165.72	$166.37	- 1.3	- 1.7
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	76	70	36	+ 8.6	+ 111.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,154	1,183	522	- 2.5	+ 121.1
Number of Weeks Compensated	833	876	479	+ 0.8	+ 84.3
Amount of Benefits Paid	$136,100	$135,703	$67,132	+ 0.3	+ 102.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.13	$154.91	$140.15	- 0.5	+ 10.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

9/12/83 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

September 8, 1983

Unemployment Up in the District in July 1983

In the District of Columbia employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were all higher in July than in June of this year. The levels of employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were 302,400, 38,500 and 11.3 percent respectively in July 1983. With the continued entry of seasonal workers and recent school graduates into the labor force the growth in the labor force of 5.2 percent (16,800) was greater than the growth of employment of 4.8 percent (13,900). When employment growth fails to keep pace with labor force growth as it did between June and July 1983, a rise in unemployment is the net result. Between June and July 1983, unemployment in the District rose by 2,900 or 8.2 percent. The employment growth that did occur among District of Columbia residents was due primarily to the District's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). With July employment gains being offset by the rise in unemployment, the Distict's unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage point over the month. Contributing to this rise in unemployment was the lack of seasonal/new hiring in the private sector. In July there were 3,500 fewer private sector jobs in the District than the previous month. These 3,500 fewer jobs in the District were due principally to seasonal layoffs throughout the Services industry. This indicates that there were fewer job opportunities for individuals in July than in June 1983. The section on industry employment will highlight these data in somewhat more detail. Seasonally adjusted, the District's unemployment rate rose from 10.2 percent in June 1983 to 10.6 percent in July 1983. This is contrary to the movements in the seasonally adjusted rate for the Nation. Between June and July 1983 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Nation had it's largest (absolute) decline (0.5 percentage point) in the post World War II period, from 10.0 percent to 9.5 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
July 1983

				Net Change From	
	July b/ 1983	June c/ 1983	July 1982	June 1983	July 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	340,900	324,100	321,000	16,800	19,900
Total Employment	302,400	288,500	284,700	13,900	17,700
Total Unemployment	38,500	35,600	36,200	2,900	2,300
Unemployment Rate					
Not Seasonally Adjusted	11.3	11.0	11.3	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	10.6	10.2	10.6	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,802,600	1,782,700	1,735,300	19,900	67,300
Total Employment	1,712,500	1,692,500	1,630,400	20,000	82,100
Total Unemployment	90,000	90,300	104,900	300	-14,900
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	6.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING					
Civilian Labor Force	1,461,600	1,458,700	1,414,400	2,900	47,200
Total Employment	1,410,100	1,403,900	1,345,700	6,200	64,400
Total Unemployment	51,500	54,700	68,600	-3,200	-17,100
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	4.9	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Prelininary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Joblessness as well as employment were up in July 1983 when compared to July 1982 estimates. The jobless rate, though, remained unchanged between July 1982 and July 1983 at 11.3 percent. This is the first time since October 1980 that the District's unemployment rate has not shown an increase when compared with its year ago estimates. In July 1983 joblessness in the District was 38,500; 2,300 more than the July 1982 estimate. Between July 1982 and July 1983 the number of employed District residents rose from 284,700 to 302,400. Over the year, the growth in the labor force of 6.2 percent was matched by employment growth of 6.2 percent resulting in the jobless rate remaining constant over the year. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate for District residents was also constant at 10.6 percent over the year. Nationally the seasonally adjusted rate declined from 9.8 to 9.5 percent between July 1982 and July 1983. Over the year, improvements in the Area economy have indirectly contributed to this higher joblessness in the District. As overall job opportunities expand, individuals not actively seeking employment are attracted in to the labor force. This in turn puts more individuals in the labor force than would otherwise be there. Under these conditions, if employment growth just keeps pace with labor force growth, then joblessness will not decline as job opportunities expand. This effect is sometimes referred to as the discouraged worker effect.

The unemployment rate in the Metropolitan Area was 5.0 percent in July 1983, down 0.1 percent point from the previous month. The employment situation of suburban residents continues to improve as their rate of unemployment dropped from 3.8 percent in June 1983 to 3.5 percent in July 1983.

Area employment rose by 20,000 over the month, while employment of suburban residents rose by 6,200 between June and July of this year. The decline in Area unemployment from 90,300 to 90,000 between June 1983 and July 1983 was due solely to lower unemployment of suburban residents (-3,200). Between June 1983 and July 1983 suburban unemployment declined from 54,700 to 51,500. Like the District, the Area labor force continued to grow due to the increased entry of recent graduates and seasonal workers. Unlike the District, though, the increase in the labor force in the Area (1.1 percent) was offset by the rise in employment (1.2 percent) over the month.

Compared with year ago estimates (July 1982 to July 1983) the employment situation of Area residents and in particular suburban residents has improved. - Area employment growth continues to be rather strong, increasing 5.0 percent (82,100) over the year. Employment growth for suburban residents was somewhat less at 4.8 percent (64,400) over the year. Declines in joblessness have been more pronounced. Since July 1982 joblessness has declined by 14.2 percent (-14,900) and 24.9 percent (-17,100) for Area and suburban residents respectively. Given these movements in labor force components, the jobless rate declined from 6.0 percent to 5.0 percent in the Area and from 4.9 percent to 3.5 percent for suburban residents over the year.

Industrial Employment in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased by 12,300 between June and July of this year--the sixth consecutive monthly increase. This increase was attributable to public sector growth as the number of private sector jobs declined over the month for the third time this year. The number of jobs in the public sector, however, increased by 15,800 in July 1983. Almost 97 percent of the increase (15,300 jobs) was in State and Local Government. This employment growth was primarily seasonal in nature reflecting the positive impact of the District's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP).

The number of jobs in the private sector declined by 3,500 in July of this year, reflecting seasonal declines in Educational Services (-2,400). The total net change in the Services industry was -3,200 jobs over the month as small declines were registered in Health Services, Legal Services, and Membership Organizations. Other private sector declines occurred in Retail Trade (200); Manufacturing (100), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100). The only private sector industry to register a net gain over the month was Construction (100). There was no net change over the month in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities.

The net change in the number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 2,000 between July 1982 and July 1983. Declines in total employment over the year were paced by private sector losses (3,600). The loss leader was Wholesale and Retail Trade (-1,400 jobs), where the number of jobs in the Retail Trade sector declined by 1,200, marking the third consecutive month of over the year declines. Other private sector losses occurred in Services (800); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (400); Construction (300); and Manufacturing (300).

Total employment in the public sector increased over the year for the fifth consecutive month in July. Between July 1982 and July 1983, the number of Federal Government jobs increased by 2,100, while State Local Government jobs declined by 500.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in Thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA July a/ 1983	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA June b/ 1983	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA July 1982	METROPOLITAN AREA July a/ 1983	METROPOLITAN AREA June b/ 1983	METROPOLITAN AREA July 1982
TOTAL	610.2	597.9	612.2	1,634.3	1,626.7	1,616.
Total Private Sector	330.3	333.8	333.9	1,093.3	1,092.8	1,069.
Manufacturing	13.5	13.6	13.8	63.6	63.0	60.
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.8	4.8	5.
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.8	10.8	23.7	23.5	22.
All Other	2.0	2.1	2.1	35.1	34.7	32.
Construction	10.2	10.1	10.5	75.0	72.8	69.
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.6	25.6	26.0	75.5	75.2	74.
Interstate Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.
Other Transportation	4.4	4.5	4.8	30.9	31.0	29.
Communication & Public Utilities	17.7	17.6	17.8	40.1	39.8	40.0
Trade	59.3	59.5	60.7	307.5	307.5	302.1
Wholesale	10.1	10.1	10.3	60.2	59.6	57.5
Retail	49.2	49.4	50.4	247.3	247.9	244.6
General Merchandise	5.7	5.7	5.8	34.1	34.3	35.1
Food	4.1	4.0	4.1	31.4	31.4	30.8
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.2	27.4	27.0	27.0
Apparel & Accessories	4.4	4.5	4.7	17.6	17.9	17.9
Eating & Drinking	23.3	23.3	23.5	81.2	81.4	79.5
Miscellaneous	9.6	9.8	10.1	55.6	55.9	54.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.3	33.4	33.7	93.8	93.3	92.1
Banking	7.4	7.3	7.4	20.4	20.2	20.5
All Other	25.9	26.1	26.3	73.4	73.1	71.6
Services	188.4	191.6	189.2	477.9	481.0	470.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.8	9.8	10.1	23.6	23.8	23.3
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.1	18.2	18.4	18.2
Business Services	36.2	36.0	35.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	27.5	27.8	27.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	19.4	19.5	18.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational Services	29.6	32.0	29.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	29.0	29.1	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services & Mining	33.0	33.5	34.2	436.1	438.8	429.4
Government	279.9	264.1	278.3	541.0	533.9	546.6
Federal Government	215.5	215.0	213.4	356.7	356.1	354.5
State & Local Government	64.4	49.1	64.9	184.3	177.8	192.1

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Departmen of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Industrial Employment in the Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 7,600 between June 1983 and July 1983. All of this growth occurred in the District of Columbia, inasmuch as the number of jobs in the suburban portion of the Metropolitan Area declined over the month by 4,700. Although the number of private sector jobs in the suburbs increased by 4,000 between June and July, retrenchment in suburban State and Local Government jobs (-8,800) and a small increase in suburban Federal Government employment (100) resulted in a net decline in the total number of suburban jobs over the month. The over the month decline in State and Local Government jobs was attributed primarily to seasonal layoffs in Education.

The number of private sector jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by only 500 over the month due to heavy losses in the District of Columbia (-3,500). Meanwhile, employment in the suburban private sector has shown steady growth since the slump experienced in January and February of this year. The Construction industry set the pace for industrial growth in the Area's private sector, with a net increase of 2,200 jobs over the month. Approximately 96 percent of those jobs were in the suburbs. Other Area private sector gains occurred in Manufacturing (600); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (300). There was no net change over the month in Wholesale and Retail Trade as a modest gain in Wholesale Trade (600) was offset by a matching loss in Retail Trade. Two-thirds of the loss in Retail Trade occurred in the suburbs, although this industry sector has experienced steady growth since February of this year. The only Area private sector industry to suffer a decline over the month was the Services industry (-3,100 jobs). This decline is attributable to losses in the District of Columbia, as Services industry jobs increased by 100 in the suburbs. The District's Services industry has been characterized by a series of peaks and valleys so far this year.

The number of jobs in the Area's public sector increased by 7,100 over the month--a result of public sector gains in the District of Columbia (15,800) and losses in the suburbs (-8,700). The number of Federal Government jobs increased modestly over the month (600). The greater share of public sector growth occurred in State and Local Government (6,500 jobs), where the District experienced an increase (15,300 jobs)and suburban jurisdictions experienced a decrease (-8,800) between June and July. The District's massive Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) was responsible for the dramatic increase.

Over the year (July 1982-July 1983) the number of Area jobs increased by 17,800, in spite of the District's loss of 2,000 jobs. The increase was limited to the private sector (23,400 jobs), as the public sector declined by 5,600 over the year. Private sector gains were led by Services (7,000); Construction (5,400); Wholesale and Retail Trade (5,400); Manufacturing (2,800);and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,700). These estimates reflect the strength of the private sector in the suburban portion of the Metropolitan Area, inasmuch as the number of private sector jobs continues to decline in the District of Columbia in monthly over the year comparisons.

The number of public sector jobs in the Metropolitan Area declined by 5,600 over the year. Federal Government jobs increased by 2,200 between July 1982 and July 1983. Ninety-five percent of those jobs were in the District of Columbia. Area State and Local Government employment experienced a declining trend in 1982 which continues to show up in year-ago comparisons. That trend was especially acute in suburban jurisdictions, reflecting the impact of budget cuts and subsequent efforts to streamline employment.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

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Washington D.C. SMSA

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Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8
			*

*Less than one tenth of one percent

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of July 1983 increased by $3.67 as is reflected in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours increased 0.1 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 6¢ an hour.

The largest increase took place in Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies. Average Weekly Earnings were up $4.15 with Weekly Hours increasing 0.3 of an hour. The Average Hourly Earnings showed an increase of 4¢ an hour. The increase, although slight, was due to more business, other than seasonal, such as new orders and new contracts.

The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings were down by $49.27. Weekly Hours dropped 3.9 hours. The Average Hourly Earnings increased 9¢ an hour. The overall decrease was due to a shorter work week as well as a drop in the number of Production Workers in that industry. Printing and Publishing continues to reflect the slow steady decline of the last several months. This decline is due to less overtime and a continual decrease in the number of production workers.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	370.66	366.99	346.69	39.1	39.0	37.0	9.47	9.41	9.37
Durable Goods	344.03	331.10	305.34	41.6	41.7	39.5	8.03	7.94a/	7.73
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	346.76	346.01	316.18	42.6	42.3	38.7	8.14	a/8.18	a/8.17
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	346.94	342.79	315.52	41.7	41.4	40.4	8.32	8.28	7.81
Non-durable Goods	411.59	407.16	383.84	36.2	36.0	34.8	11.37	11.31	11.03
Food & Kindred Products	498.02	547.29	414.92	36.7	40.6	33.3	13.57	a/13.48j/	c/12.46
Printing & Publishing	394.94	400.49	390.11	36.3	35.1	34.8	c/10.88	c/11.41k/	11.21

Total Production Workers	July '83	June '83	July '82
	32,500	32,800	28,900

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
g/ Shorter work week j/ More business (other than seasonal)
k/ Less business (other than seasonal)

WASHINGTON AREA ENERGY PRICE INCREASES MODERATE

Energy prices in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area rose 0.2 percent in July, the smallest increase in four months, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week. Electricity and gasoline price hikes were mainly responsible for the latest advance, while home heating oil prices were stable and residential gas turned downward. In the year ended July 1983, local energy prices have risen 4.0 percent (see table A).

Nationwide, energy prices registered a 0.7 percent gain during the month, reaching a level 1.3 percent above one year ago. Energy price changes compiled in conjunction with the Washington, D.C., area Consumer Price Index are shown below:

Table A. Percent change in Washington, D.C., area energy prices

Expenditure category	from preceding month to			From July 1982 to July 1983
	May	June	July	
Total energy	1.4	2.4	0.2	4.0
Household fuels	0.1	3.5	-0.6	9.4
Gas & electricity	0.1	3.9	-0.8	11.0
Residential gas	-1.7	-4.7	-3.8	19.1
Electricity	2.2	13.8	2.1	4.5
Fuel oil	0.7	0.0	0.0	-6.4
Gasoline	2.6	1.4	1.0	-0.4
Leaded regular	2.7	1.7	1.0	-1.0
Unleaded regular	2.7	1.2	1.0	-0.8

Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment in the United States, the District of Columbia and Selected States

1981 and 1982

		Total unemployed (thousands)	Percent unemployed by duration of unemployment				
			Total	Less than 5 weeks	5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks and over	27 weeks* and over
United States	1981	8,273	100.0	41.7	30.7	27.6	14.0
	1982	10,678	100.0	36.4	31.0	32.6	16.6
District of Columbia	1981	28	100.0	33.3	32.5	34.1	16.3
	1982	33	100.0	27.9	35.0	37.1	16.0
Maryland	1981	157	100.0	36.5	32.4	31.1	14.7
	1982	183	100.0	33.7	33.1	33.2	16.9
Pennsylvania	1981	458	100.0	35.7	31.0	33.2	18.1
	1982	599	100.0	33.0	27.4	39.7	21.9
Virginia	1981	158	100.0	47.5	33.2	19.3	9.3
	1982	204	100.0	42.4	29.3	28.3	15.4
West Virginia	1981	84	100.0	35.1	29.2	35.7	22.0
	1982	107	100.0	27.2	32.1	40.7	24.1

The number of unemployed Americans increased 29.1 percent between 1981 and 1982--from 8,273,000 to 10,678,000. In the District of Columbia, the number of unemployed increased by 17.9 percent; in Maryland, 16.6 percent; 29.1 percent in Virginia; 27.4 percent in West Virginia, and 30.8 percent in Pennsylvania.

Between 1981 and 1982, the trend in the duration of unemployment shifted from short-term (less than five weeks) to long-term (15 weeks and over) at the national level, in the District of Columbia, and in each of the selected states.

* This column is a subset of "15 weeks and over".

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Claims and benefits in the regular unemployment insurance programs are generally on the decline from last month and from a year ago. The number of initial claims taken dropped slightly (-110) to 4,131 from last month, accounted for principally in the State Program. From July of last year, the drop was slightly higher at 645. Similarly, the 52,585 weeks claimed were nearly 4,200 or seven percent below last month. Weeks actually compensated (49,874) fell 5,501 below last month, and nearly 8,000 below July of last year. Compared to July of last year, the benefit payments were down nearly a million dollars to $7.3 million. Through July of this year $60.5 million in benefits have been paid----down from $71.0 million during the first seven months of last year.

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAM

	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	% Change From June 1983	% Change From July 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,819	3,975	4,386	- 3.9	- 12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	47,710	50,784	57,563	- 6.1	- 17.1
Number of Weeks Compensated	45,218	49,843	49,966	- 9.3	- 9.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$6,524,076	$7,157,900	$7,000,171	- 8.9	- 6.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.28	$143.61	$140.10	+ 0.5	+ 3.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	237	190	343	+ 24.7	- 30.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,952	4,819	7,597	- 18.0	- 48.0
Number of Weeks Compensated	3,986	4,699	7,310	- 15.2	- 45.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$649,290	$768,385	$1,225,301	- 15.5	- 47.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.89	$163.52	$162.62	- 0.4	+ 0.2
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	75	76	47	- 1.3	+ 59.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	923	1,154	470	- 20.0	+ 96.4
Number of Weeks Compensated	670	833	358	- 19.6	+ 87.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$103,236	$136,100	$49,654	- 24.2	+ 107.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.08	$154.13	$138.70	- 0.0	+ 11.1

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

October 12, 1983

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT UP SLIGHTLY IN AUGUST FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE MONTH

The District

The unemployment rate was up for the fourth consecutive month, from 11.3 percent in July 1983 to 11.5 percent in August 1983. With the return to school of many youths as well as the winding down of various summer youth employment programs, employment was lower (2,200) in August than in July 1983. Over the month the number of unemployed District residents rose by 300 to 38,900. Since 1970, the drop in the level of unemployment between July and August has averaged 900. Unlike previous years, many more individuals have remained in the labor force in search of employment, causing the unemployment rate to edge slightly upward. Seasonally adjusted, the employment situation of District residents continues to decline. In August 1983 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 11.2 percent was 0.6 percentage point higher than the previous month. Nationally the seasonally adjusted rate remained constant at 9.5 percent between July and August 1983.

Both joblessness and employment continue to show increases compared to year ago estimates. Joblessness in the District rose by 3,100 over the year while employment rose by 17,600 between August 1982 and August 1983. The growth in employment over the year (6.2 percent) continues to be insufficient to offset the rise in unemployment (8.7 percent). As a result, the unemployment rate rose from 11.2 percent in August 1982 to 11.5 percent in August 1983. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate has risen 0.6 percentage point since August 1982. Nationally the seasonally adjusted jobless rate has dropped from 9.9 percent in August 1982 to 9.5 percent in August 1983. With sustained and continued improvements in the national economy, the Nation's jobless rate continues to show improvement. So far, no such recovery has begun to take place in the District of Columbia. Job creation for District residents is less than that for the country as a whole. At this point, the rising jobless rate in the District is more likely the result of structural rather than cyclical factors.

The Suburbs and Area

The unemployment rate in the Metropolitan Area increased over the month from

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
August 1983

	August b/ 1983	July c/ 1983	August 1982	July 1982	July 1983 Net Change From July 1983	July 1983 Net Change From August 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	339,400	341,300	318,700	332,000	-1,900	20,700
Total Employment	300,500	302,700	282,900	284,700	-2,200	17,600
Total Unemployment	38,900	38,600	35,800	36,200	300	3,100
Unemployment Rate						
Not Seasonally Adjusted	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.2	10.6	10.9	10.6	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,816,400	1,802,700	1,724,300	1,735,300	13,700	92,100
Total Employment	1,719,000	1,712,700	1,622,200	1,630,400	6,300	96,800
Total Unemployment	97,400	90,000	102,200	104,900	7,400	-4,800
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.0	5.9	6.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,477,000	1,416,400	1,405,700	1,414,400	15,600	71,300
Total Employment	1,418,400	1,410,000	1,339,300	1,345,700	8,400	79,100
Total Unemployment	58,500	51,400	66,300	68,600	7,100	-7,800
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.5	4.7	4.9	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Prelininary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

from 5.0 percent in July 1983 to 5.4 percent in August 1983. This is only the second time this year that the Area's rate has shown a monthly increase. Over the month, employment increased by 6,300 (0.4 percent), but this was more than offset by the increase in unemployment of 7,400 (8.2 percent). Employment and unemployment were up also for Suburban residents over the month. Between July and August 1983, employment was up by 8,400, while the number of unemployed Suburban residents rose by 7,100 with the rate increasing from 3.5 percent to 4.0 percent. Like the District, the Area and Suburban labor force did not show expected seasonal movements. The normal seasonal movements in employment and unemployment between July and August has been downward with the relative change in unemployment being greater than the relative change in employment. These downward movements are generally the result of youths returning to school and the winding down of summer employment. This jump in the level and rate of unemployment in the Area and Suburbs is not likely a signal of a worsening employment situation, but a one time occurrence. This is likely the case, since the general outlook for the Area economy is favorable.

Compared to year ago estimates (August 1982 to August 1983) the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents remains favorable. Employment growth over the year continues to be strong in the Area, increasing 6.0 percent (96,800) over the year. Suburban employment rose by 5.9 percent (79,100) over the year. Between August 1982 and August 1983 the Area and Suburban jobless rates have fallen 0.5 percentage point and 0.7 percentage point respectively.

Announcement:

Effective October 1, 1983 the District of Columbia was declared by the Secretary of Labor a Labor Surplus Area. Employers located in the District, and who meet other criteria, are entitled to preference for federal contracts.

The purpose of the labor surplus procurement preference is to help guide a portion of the Federal Government's procurement dollars into those areas where people are in most severe economic need, e.g., areas with the highest unemployment.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 1.8 percent between July and August of this year. This decline reflects the impact of 4,500 communications workers who were on strike during the reference week (the week which includes the 12th of the month) in August. Since the strikers were not earning wages during the reference week, their jobs could not be counted in the wage and salary employment data. (Discounting the impact of the strike, however, the number of jobs in the District declined by 1.1 percent over the month).

Due to the strike, the largest relative decline over the month occurred in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (18.0 percent). (Discounting the impact of the strike, the decline was only 0.4 percent). A one percent drop in the number of Services industry jobs was due primarily to continued seasonal declines in Educational Services. There was no net change over the month in Wholesale and Retail Trade.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	August a/ 1983	July b/ 1983	August 1982	August a/ 1983	July b/ 1983	August 1982
TOTAL	599.8	611.1	609.3	1,624.8	1,635.5	1,609.1
Total Private Sector	323.6	330.3	332.5	1,084.6	1,093.4	1,065.9
Manufacturing	13.5	13.6	13.7	63.8	63.6	60.9
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.8	4.8	5.1
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.9	10.7	23.7	23.7	22.9
All Others	2.0	2.0	2.1	35.3	35.1	32.9
Construction	10.3	10.2	10.5	74.8	75.4	68.9
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	21.0	25.6	26.0	68.3	75.5	74.4
Interstate Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Other Transportation	4.3	4.4	4.8	31.0	30.8	29.9
Communication & Public Utilities	c/13.2	17.7	17.8	c/32.8	40.2	40.0
Trade	59.3	59.3	60.3	308.2	307.5	301.3
Wholesale	10.1	10.1	10.3	60.7	60.3	57.7
Retail	49.2	49.2	50.0	247.5	247.2	243.6
General Merchandise	5.8	5.7	5.8	33.9	34.1	35.0
Food	4.1	4.1	3.9	31.7	31.5	30.2
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.1	27.5	27.3	27.0
Apparel & Accessories	4.4	4.4	4.7	17.5	17.5	17.6
Eating & Drinking	23.3	23.3	23.4	81.3	81.3	79.5
Miscellaneous	9.5	9.6	10.1	55.6	55.5	54.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.1	33.3	33.7	93.4	93.5	91.9
Banking	7.4	7.4	7.4	20.4	20.4	20.4
All Other	25.7	25.9	26.3	73.0	73.1	71.5
Services	186.4	188.3	188.3	476.1	477.9	468.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.8	9.8	10.2	23.6	23.6	23.5
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.1	18.2	18.2	18.3
Business Services	36.1	36.1	35.6	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.3	27.5	27.6	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.0	19.4	18.9	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	28.6	29.6	28.5	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.1	29.0	29.3	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	32.6	33.0	34.1	434.3	436.1	426.7
Government	276.2	280.8	276.8	540.2	542.1	543.2
Federal Government	213.6	216.4	211.7	354.6	357.8	351.3
State & Local Government	62.6	64.4	65.1	185.6	184.3	191.9

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
August

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM:		
				1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	622.0	609.3	599.8	-12.7	-9.5	-22.2
Private	335.1	332.5	323.6	- 2.6	-8.9	-11.5
Gov't	286.9	276.8	276.2	-10.1	-0.6	-10.7
Federal	226.3	211.7	213.6	-14.6	+1.9	-12.7
D.C.	60.6	65.1	62.6	+ 4.5	-2.5	+ 2.0

Between August 1981 and August 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 22,200, including a net decline of 12,700 Federal Government jobs. During August 1983 there was a strike of 4,500 communications workers.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Charge
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8
			*

*Less than one tenth of one percent

In the public sector, the number of jobs declined 4.6 percent, reflecting the seasonal termination of summer jobs.

Over the Year Changes in the District

Between August 1982 and August 1983, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 1.6 percent. Reflecting the impact of the strike by communications workers, the number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities declined 19.2 percent. (Discounting the strike, the number of jobs in that industry declined only 1.9 percent).

Over the year, the number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined for the tenth consecutive month, and the number of Construction industry jobs declined for the seventh consecutive month. Overall, the total number of private sector jobs has declined over the year for the past eight consecutive months.

In the public sector, State and Local Government employment declined by 3.8 percent between August 1982 and August 1983 as federal budget cuts and fiscal austerity measures continue to exert downward pressure on the level of employment in that industry.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Industrial employment in the Metropolitan Area declined 0.7 percent between July and August of this year, reflecting losses in the District and the impact of the communications workers' strike. In suburban jurisdictions all but two industries—Construction; and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities—experienced increases in employment. In the District, on the other hand, only the Construction industry experienced a net gain over the month.

The number of public sector jobs in the Area declined by 400 between July and August, reflecting seasonal declines in the District of Columbia. In the suburbs, State and Local Government employment increased by 3,100 jobs due to seasonal hiring.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

Between August 1982 and August 1983, the number of jobs in the Area increased one percent, due to a suburban industrial growth of 2.5 percent. Employment growth in the District was -1.6 percent. Unlike the District, private sector employment in the suburbs increased by 3.8 percent over the year, despite the impact of the strike. Private sector growth in the Metropolitan Area was dominated by gains in Wholesale and Retail Trade, which accounted for 36.9 percent of the total increase.

The number of public sector jobs declined by 0.6 percent over the year due to a 3.3 percent decline in State and Local Government employment, as all local jurisdictions continue to adjust employment levels downward to reflect cuts in federal spending for state and local government programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA

Unemployment Insurance activities in the month of August 1983 were up from July 1983 in most categories for all regular programs. The exceptions were initial claims in the State U.I. and Federal Programs, and the average weekly benefit payment in the State U.I. Program. The claims were down 15 and 13 percent respectively in those programs, and the weekly benefit amount in the State U.I. program was down less than one half of a percent. The largest monthly relative increase was initial claims by

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAMS
August 1983

				% Change From	
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	July 1983	August 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,245	3,819	3,560	- 15.0	- 8.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	58,876	47,710	63,564	+ 23.4	- 7.4
Number of Weeks Compensated	56,393	45,218	56,806	+ 24.7	- 0.7
Amount of Benefits Paid	$8,115,580	$6,524,076	$8,025,342	+ 24.4	+ 1.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.91	$144.28	$141.28	- 0.3	+ 1.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	206	237	214	- 13.1	- 3.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,768	3,952	8,180	+ 20.6	- 41.7
Number of Weeks Compensated	4,607	3,986	8,067	+ 15.6	- 42.9
Amount of Benefits Paid	$752,008	$649,290	$1,361,858	+ 15.8	- 44.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.23	$162.89	$168.82	+ 0.2	- 3.3
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	103	75	55	+ 37.3	+ 87.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,189	923	620	+ 28.8	+ 91.8
Number of Weeks Compensated	790	670	367	+ 17.9	+ 115.3
Amount of Benefits Paid	$122,818	$103,236	$52,826	+ 19.0	+ 132.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.47	$154.08	$143.94	+ 0.9	+ 8.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

Ex-Servicemen (+37 percent), followed by weeks claimed (+29 percent) in the program; and number of weeks compensated (+25 percent), in the State U.I. Program.

Compared to a year ago, the majority of the activities were down. All aspects of the Federal Program were down; as were initial claims, weeks claimed and weeks compensated in the State U.I. Program. On the other hand, substantial increases occurred in all aspects of the relatively small Ex-servicemen's program.

The total benefit payments increased from $7.3 million in July 1983 to $9.0 million in August 1983, or 24 percent. All programs contributed positively to theincrease. The July-August increase last year was only 14 percent but the level of payments in both months was higher than in the current year. Through August of 1983, benefits have totalled $69.4 million compared to $80.5 million for the same eight month period last year. The decrease is accounted for principally by drops in the State U.I. program (-$5.9 million) and in the Federal program (-$5.7 million). Payments in the Ex-Servicemens program were more than one half million above the January-August period a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE DISTRICT AND SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES

For statistical purposes the District is traditionally treated as a state. It's labor market condition is, in reality, that of a central city. For comparative purpose the unemployment rate of the District in June and July 1983 has been analyzed against the rate in 23 other central cities. The rates are unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The average unemployment rate for the 23 central cities and the District in July was 10.9 percent. The District's July unemployment rate was 11.3 percent or 0.4 percentage point over the average. This ranked the District as the central city with the 11th most severe unemployment rate in our sample. The central city rates ranged for 19.5 percent in Gary, Indiana and 16.6 percent in Detroit to lows of 7.2 percent in Boston and 6.1 percent in Dallas.

Analysis of the Labor Force was prepared by Lawrence Thurston and analysis of Industrial Employment by James Cooper with statistical support from Esther Harrell. Unemployment Compensation observations were developed by Rufus Daniels. Data on Earnings in Manufacturing was prepared by Nancy Anderson-Grant and word processing by Sheryl Ragland and Joann Washington. Inquiries may be made by calling 639-1643.

Unemployment Rates in Selected U.S. Cities

July and June 1983

City	July	June
1. Gary, Indiana	19.5	20.8
2. Detroit, Michigan	16.6	21.3*
3. Cleveland, Ohio	15.1	17.9
4. Birmingham, Alabama	14.6	14.8
5. Dayton, Ohio	14.1	16.2
6. Newark, New Jersey	14.1	14.9
7. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	12.1	12.1
8. Chicago, Illinois	11.7	12.6
9. Cincinnati, Ohio	11.7	13.7
10. Los Angeles, California	11.7	11.4
11. District of Columbia	11.3	11.0
12. Miami, Florida	11.0	12.0
13. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	11.0	13.0
14. Houston, Texas	10.7	10.9
15. New York, New York	10.6	8.9
16. Kansas City, Missouri	10.2	10.1
17. New Orleans, Louisana	9.9	10.4
18. Columbus, Ohio	9.5	11.0
19. Salt Lake City, Utah	9.3	10.1
20. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8.8	10.7
21. Atlanta, Georgia	8.2	8.0
22. Baltimore, Maryland	8.2	8.8
23. Boston, Massachuetts	7.2	8.8
24. Dallas, Texas	6.1	6.4

*Detroit data for June 1983 actually reflects the March 1983 unemployment rate inasmuch as the State of Michigan did not submit June 1983 statistics for subareas.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August 1983 increased $8.55. Average Weekly Hours, however, dropped 0.2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 17¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings rose $8.20. Weekly Hours were down 0.3 of an hour, as Weekly Earnings were up 32¢ an hour. The over-all increase was due to overtime being worked at premium pay. The industry appears to be coming out of the slump it has been in for the past several months, which showed a consistent decrease due to less overtime and a drop in the number of production workers.

The most significant decrease took place in Food and Kindred Products. Average Weekly Earinings were down $4.46, with Weekly Hours showing a increase of 1.1 of an hour. Average Hourly Earings decreased by 51¢ an hour. Less overtime, and a change in hourly earnings due to shift work with pay differential were the contributing factors.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
August, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	377.71	369.16	353.95	39.1	38.9	38.1	9.66	9.49	9.29
Durable Goods	342.79	333.32	318.89	41.4	41.1	41.2	8.28	8.11	7.74
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	345.62	347.62	314.08	42.2	42.6	41.6	8.19	8.16	c/7.55
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	347.35	347.78	323.49	41.4	41.6	41.0	8.39	8.36	a/7.89
Non-durable Goods	417.14	411.32	386.89	36.4	36.4	35.3	11.46	11.30	10.96
Food & Kindred Products	502.33	506.79	418.38	38.2	37.1	33.1	c/13.15d/	c/13.66	a/12.64
Printing & Publishing	425.07	416.87	393.24	36.3	36.6	35.3	a/11.71	c/11.39	11.14

	August '83	July '83	August '82
Total Production Workers	32,900	32,700	29,200

a/ Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in hourly earnings due to shift work pay differential
g/ Shorter work week j/ More business (other than seasonal)
k/ Less business (other than seasonal)

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